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TYPHOID OUTBREAK ORIGINATING IN A CARRIER.

OUTBREAK ON STEAMSHIP SHOWS IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH EXAMINATION BEFORE DISCHARGE OF TYPHOID PATIENTS.¹

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During the period from May 25 to June 21, 1921, 10 members of the crew of the steamship *Lake Gunni* were admitted to the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, suffering from typhoid fever. Two seamen were admitted on May 25, one seaman on the 26th, one seaman and one fireman on the 27th, the boatswain on the 30th, one fireman on June 2, two seamen on June 6, and one mess boy on June 21. Upon admission of the first cases the medical officer in charge of the hospital requested that an investigation be made to determine the source of the infection. This inquiry was undertaken May 27.

The *Lake Gunni* is a Shipping Board freighter, carrying a crew of 32, divided as follows: Deck, 14; engine room, 12; steward's department, 6. There are two main living quarters aboard: one amidships, in which live the officers and members of the steward's department, totaling 15; the other in the forecastle, which on ships of this type is located aft, where 8 seamen, 5 firemen, and 3 oilers live. The boatswain lived forward alone. The galley, where food for the entire personnel is prepared, is located amidships, and all food is prepared by the same cooks.

The vessel sailed from New Orleans April 29, arrived at the Canal May 6, sailed from Balboa May 7, arrived at San Pedro, Calif., May 22, and at San Francisco May 25.

It was immediately established that the infection was acquired on board ship, since of the three cases first admitted to hospital only one had gone ashore during the voyage (at Balboa for a few hours), the other two having remained continuously on board. The man who went ashore at Balboa insisted that he took no food, but acknowledged having taken liquor and water.

The fresh-water tanks were filled at New Orleans, Balboa, and San Pedro. Ice was taken on at New Orleans and Balboa, and steward's stores, including fresh meat and vegetables, were taken at New Or-

¹A brief account of this outbreak was published in Public Health Reports, July 8, 1921.

leans only. No fresh milk was taken at any port. Upon arrival at San Francisco all ice and fresh vegetables taken on at New Orleans had been consumed. Samples of ice taken at Balboa were collected and examined, as were also samples of water from the fresh-water tanks. These examinations were entirely negative. Although the tanks were filled three times on the voyage, it is very probable that any supply sufficiently contaminated to produce an epidemic of this high incidence would leave evidence in the tanks until they were properly treated to remove it.

At the time when the examination into the water and ice supply was completed a total of six cases had been admitted to the hospital, all of these, except the boatswain, living in the forecastle. No member of the crew living amidships showed symptoms of typhoid; and so it was evident that the source of the infection must be found in the forecastle, as the cooks and mess boys served all members of the crew alike.

A carrier among the personnel living in the forecastle was strongly suggested, and each man was carefully questioned as to his personal history. A fireman (H. E.) gave a history of typhoid beginning February 23, 1921. He had been discharged from a New Orleans hospital on April 26, one day before joining the vessel. This man was placed in the hospital and a pure culture of *B. typhosus* was isolated from his urine in 24 hours. As this fireman had nothing to do with the preparation or handling of food, it was necessary to establish a very intimate personal contact with his fellows to explain a typhoid incidence of 10 cases in 32 men.

Upon investigation of the after living quarters it was found that each man is provided with a galvanized iron pail in which he washes his face and hands, takes his bath, and launders his clothes. All agreed, when questioned, that it was the rule to interchange pails, and that the use of the same water, both for personal and laundry purposes, was very common. Towels were also used in common. All ate at the same table, the carrier handling food containers after they were brought to the table, as did the others. It is readily understood how a renal carrier could, under these conditions, disseminate the infection.

Eight of the 10 cases developing on board lived in the forecastle, and the boatswain, although he slept forward, spent most of the day in intimate contact with the forecastle personnel. The mess boy, the tenth case, admitted June 21, was the only person living amidships to become ill, the disease in this case developing 15 days subsequently to the ninth case. He was one of the force detailed on June 1 to scrub the forecastle and remove infected bedding and utensils, and since symptoms first appeared on June 17, it is very probable

that he acquired the infection at the former date, through failure to follow instructions relative to the proper disinfection of his hands upon completion of the work.

B. typhosus was isolated from the blood of five cases, and all gave positive agglutination reactions varying from 1 to 200 to 1 to 1,000 in the third week of the disease. None gave a history of antityphoid vaccination. One case terminated fatally from hemorrhage at the end of the third week.

After the removal of the carrier, the forecastle and the boatswain's quarters were thoroughly washed with antiseptic solutions followed by hot water and soap; the bedding, towels, utensils, etc., were sterilized with steam. No new cases have occurred since the termination of the incubation period.

This outbreak of a small number of cases, but of exceedingly high incidence, shows the extreme importance of thorough examination of both feces and urine before the discharge of typhoid patients. It is also of interest to note that a carrier engaged in occupations other than food handling may, under certain circumstances, be responsible for the transmission of the disease.

THE VALUE OF CERTAIN INQUIRIES ON VENEREAL DISEASE CASE REPORTS.¹

A Study of 8,413 Case Reports in Indiana.

In the expectation of obtaining facts that may be useful in the campaign against venereal diseases, the individual case report card has been made somewhat detailed in practically all States where venereal diseases are notifiable. Ordinarily the following items of information are asked of the attending physician for every case:

Color.....	of the patient.
Nativity (or race).....	
Sex.....	
Age.....	
Marital condition.....	of the disease.
Occupation.....	
Stage.....	
Source of infection.....	
When contracted.....	of the disease.
Date of infection.....	
Diagnosis, with result of such laboratory test as may have been made.....	

¹ From the Statistical Office (Field Investigations), United States Public Health Service. Prepared in cooperation with the Division of Venereal Diseases, United States Public Health Service. Acknowledgments are made to the Indiana State board of health for the use of the individual case reports.

The foregoing list is not, perhaps, typical for every State, but it is fairly illustrative of the scope and the nature of the queries appearing on venereal disease report forms. Some are less elaborate; some are more elaborate.

To obtain these data the expenditure of considerable time and effort on the part of the reporting physician is necessary. A report form containing such a list of queries is a rather formidable questionnaire for everyday use by the diagnostician and medical attendant, whose principal interests are not those of the epidemiologist or social statistician and whose chief duty, in this respect, to the health department, is merely the *prompt notification* of the existence of *every case* that comes to his attention so that the health department can take proper action. The further consideration suggests itself that if *every physician* reported *every case* in the degree of detail desired, the health departments would be swamped with a flood of data the analysis of which, even granting that the data were accurate and worth while, would necessitate the maintenance of a statistical equipment at present considerably beyond the means of the great majority of departments. It is pertinent also to reiterate some questions that already have been raised with respect to the reporting of other communicable diseases. Does the elaborateness of the report form act as a deterrent to the busy physician in the reporting of his cases? Is all of the information, when it is actually entered on the case reports, necessary? Is it given with sufficient accuracy and completeness to warrant dependable conclusions after having been subjected to statistical analysis?

It would seem that these are pertinent points to be considered, practical points from the point of view of both the health administration and the epidemiological analyst.

With the hope of throwing some light on the matter of the reporting of venereal diseases specifically as well as upon the reporting of diseases in general, the tabulation and analysis of individual case reports of venereal diseases have been undertaken. Several State health departments lent the division of venereal diseases of the Public Health Service the original reports, which were turned over to the statistical office of the scientific research division. The first material so examined consisted of 8,413 case reports made to the Indiana State board of health during the period January 1, 1918–March 31, 1920. In a preceding publication¹ the results of certain tabulations according to age, sex, and marital condition of the persons affected were presented. These results were not regarded as conclusive as indicating the true incidence, because of certain serious limitations of the data that were pointed out, but it is believed that some rather suggestive observations were afforded. In the present publication, further

¹ King, Mary L., and Sydenstricker, Edgar, Venereal Disease Incidence at Different Ages—A tabulation of 8,413 case reports in Indiana. Public Health Reports, Dec. 24, 1920, pp. 3091–3107. Reprint No. 630.

tabulations of the Indiana reports are given. They are presented as illustrative material bearing on the questions of (1) the completeness with which the various queries on the report forms are answered, and (2) the character and value of the information actually entered.

In introducing the first publication based on this study,¹ certain known limitations of the data were pointed out, as follows:

"In the first place, on no possible assumption can these case reports be regarded as including all of the cases of venereal diseases actually existing or occurring within a given period for any locality or area. In the second place, they are probably restricted to certain types or stages—to those cases which were at stages when infected persons were impelled to seek a physician's advice. Cases which were latent or which exhibited no acute or troublesome symptoms may be regarded as almost wholly unreported. The reports can be considered, therefore, at best as only samples of this general type in various population groups and classes. It is realized that special care must be taken in any analysis of them, and that a great deal of caution must be exercised in drawing definite conclusions. Obviously such observations as can be made must be stated in relative terms rather than in terms of actual incidence, and conclusions drawn therefrom can be regarded as only tentative."

With this general statement in mind, the case reports may be considered in detail.

The items of information called for on the Indiana case report forms naturally divide themselves into two kinds:

1. Those relating to the individual patient: Color, nativity, sex, age, marital condition, and occupation.
2. Those relating to the disease with which the patient is affected: Physician's diagnosis, result of laboratory test, stage, source of infection (congenital, innocent, marital, illicit, etc.), place where infection was incurred, and result of laboratory test.

The value of the various items of information may be discussed with three points of view in mind, namely—

- (a) The accuracy and exactness with which the information is actually given on the reports.
- (b) The number of reports on which dependable or usable information is given—that is, the size of the *sample* when the reports available for a given item are taken as a whole or subdivided into various groups.
- (c) Availability of population distributions for nativity, sex, age, marital condition, and occupation and combinations thereof as bases for adjusting corresponding distributions of venereal disease cases in order to obtain relative age variations in incidence.

¹ King and Sydenstricker, loc. cit.

Taking up the first group of items, the following summary for white cases shows the proportion of the reports for which specified items of information were given.

TABLE I.—*Number and per cent of venereal disease reports made for white persons to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920, on which specified information relating to the individual was reported.*

Item of information.	Number	Per cent of total.
Total.....	8,413	100.0
Sex.....	8,405	99.9
Age.....	8,071	95.9
Nativity.....	6,317	75.1
Marital condition.....	8,159	97.0
Occupation.....	4,077	48.5

Practically all of the reports contained definite answers to questions relating to sex, age, and marital conditions. In the following table the distribution of 8,153 reports according to sex and marital condition is shown:

TABLE II.—*Number and per cent of venereal disease cases reported to Indiana State Board of Health during the period 1918–1920, by sex and marital condition.*

Marital condition.	Number.			Per cent of total.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
Total.....	8,153	6,168	1,985	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	5,096	4,320	776	62.5	70.0	39.1
Married.....	2,795	1,724	1,071	34.3	28.0	54.0
Widowed, divorced, and separated.....	262	124	138	3.2	2.0	6.9

Over two-thirds of the cases among males were among single males, whereas less than 40 per cent of the female cases were single. The proportion of female cases occurring among widowed, divorced, or separated persons was over three times as great as that for males. It thus appears that the proportion of cases among women who were married or who had been married was twice as great as that for males, in spite of the probability that a considerable proportion of the single females were prostitutes. This fact obviously is in line with the observation to which reference again will be made, that infections of women by their husbands is a frequent source of venereal disease among women.

The information as to nativity can not be utilized advantageously for three reasons: (1) No population data will be available for correcting or adjusting the distribution of cases according to various nativities until the results of the 1920 census are published in detail; (2) the cases, except for one or two large groups, are so scattered

that comparisons of age distributions, for example, of the various groups are of doubtful value because of small numbers; (3) the entries on the reports are indefinite in many instances. The distribution of cases according to nativity for each sex is shown in the following summary:

TABLE III.—*Number and per cent of venereal disease cases in white persons reported to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920, classified by nativity of patient.*

Nativity as stated by patient.	Number.			Per cent.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
Total.....	8,406	6,375	2,031	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nativity not stated.....	2,094	1,495	599	24.9	23.5	29.5
American.....	5,751	4,356	1,395	68.4	68.4	68.7
Greek.....	102	102	0	1.2	1.6	.....
Austro-Hungarian.....	101	95	6	1.2	1.5	.3
Italian.....	69	66	3	.8	1.0	.1
Polish.....	58	52	6	.7	.8	.3
Rumanian.....	36	35	1	.4	.5	.1
German.....	32	23	9	.4	.4	.4
34 other nativities.....	163	151	12	2.0	2.3	.6

The occupational data are least satisfactory of the first group of items, not only because occupation is given for less than 50 per cent of the cases, but also because of the ambiguity of the entries. A large variety of occupations are found on the case reports (267 for males and 92 for females), and the number of cases for nearly all of them is too small to afford a dependable sample for utilizing comparative distributions.

For only five occupations of males were there as many as 100 cases, these being farmers (166), coal miners (215), "general laborers" (400), machinists, including toolmakers and millwrights, (212), and salesmen (106), the occupations for the remaining cases being either unknown or scattered among 262 classes. For only one occupation of females were there as many as 100 cases, this being that of domestic servant (154). The remainder were either not stated or were scattered among 91 occupations. The occupations were so ambiguously stated as to preclude any satisfactory grouping. Even if the statements had been definite, there are no comparable data as to population available for adjusting or correcting the age or other distribution of cases.

Turning now to the second group of items, those relating to the disease with which the patient is affected, it is clear that the entries were made on the reports in a less satisfactory manner than were those in the group which we have just considered, in spite of the fact that, from the point of view of the purpose of the reports, they may be regarded as of equal if not greater importance. A diagnosis of

some sort is, of course, stated on every report, and on practically all reports the date on which the report was made is given. The following summarization shows for all venereal diseases and for gonorrhea and syphilis separately the number and per cent of the reports on which information as to diagnosis, stage, source of infection, place of infection, and result of laboratory test was given.

TABLE IV.—*Relative frequency with which information relating to result of laboratory test, stage, and source of infection, and place where infection was incurred appeared on case reports of venereal diseases made for white persons to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920.*¹

Disease.	Per cent of total cases of each disease for which specified item of information was given.			
	Result of laboratory test.	Stage.	Source of infection.	Place where infection was incurred.
All venereal diseases.....	39.4	.....	29.5	23.4
Gonorrhea.....	13.5	6.7	31.2	27.8
Syphilis.....	75.6	65.9	23.3	15.9

¹ Total cases, 8,113; Gonorrhea, 4,702; syphilis, 2,069.

The data relating to "duration" of venereal diseases, as given on 2,132 case reports, do not, of course, indicate the duration of the infection in any sense of the term, but afford only a rough idea of the duration of the disease before applying for medical advice or treatment. The data, moreover, do not necessarily show specifically the length of time since infection. They are of interest, however, in showing at this stage of the campaign against venereal diseases what proportion of cases seeking treatment are cases of long standing and will be of greater value when compared with similar records in succeeding years.

The data are briefly summarized in the following series of percentages of total cases (for which "duration" was stated) in certain time intervals.

TABLE V.—*Duration of venereal disease cases at time of diagnosis: Percentage distributions according to various "durations."*¹

Duration of disease as stated by patient.	Gonorrhea.	Syphilis.	Chancroid.
All durations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 week.....	14.1	1.2	17.8
Less than 1 month.....	41.8	6.8	51.1
Less than 3 months.....	63.7	21.4	93.4
Less than 1 year.....	79.5	40.0	91.4
1 year, but less than 5 years.....	15.6	27.9	3.4
5 years or longer.....	4.9	32.1	2.2

¹ Percentages based on 2,132 cases of gonorrhea, 1,053 cases of syphilis, and 45 cases of chancroid. The statements of patients were recorded as to "duration of the disease," not specifically as to time since infection.

The number of gonorrhreal cases for which the "stage of disease" was reported is too small to furnish indications of much value. As shown in the following summary, slightly more than half of 314 cases were diagnosed as "acute." The proportion of acute cases was larger among females than among males.

TABLE VI.—*Distribution of 314 cases of gonorrhea (244 males and 70 females) reported to Indiana State Board of Health Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1919, according to stage of disease.*

Stage of disease.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All stages.....	100	100	100
Acute.....	55	53	61
Chronic.....	45	47	39

When the 314 cases of gonorrhea are further subdivided according to marital condition, the proportion of cases which were diagnosed as "acute" was nearly four times as high as that diagnosed as "chronic," in the case of single females, whereas for single and married males and married females the distribution is approximately equal.

The number of cases considered is, of course, too small to justify any conclusion, as shown in the following table:

TABLE VII.—*Distribution of 314 cases¹ of gonorrhea reported to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1919, according to stage of disease, sex, and marital condition.*

Stage of disease.	Male.		Female.	
	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.
All stages.....	100	100	100	100
Acute.....	52	57	78	51
Chronic.....	48	43	22	49

¹ Of these 314, 244 were males and 70 females; of the 244 males, 107 were single and 47 married; of the 70 females, 27 were single and 43 married.

The number of cases of syphilis for which the "stage of disease" was stated, was 2,018, of which 1,371 were male and 647 female. Their distribution according to "stage" for both sexes as well as for each sex was as follows:

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution of 2,018 cases of syphilis (1,371 males and 647 females) according to "stage of disease," as stated on case reports made to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918, to Mar. 31, 1920.*

Stage of disease.	Per cent.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All stages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary.....	19.2	20.3	16.7
Secondary.....	50.2	49.4	52.9
Tertiary.....	30.6	30.3	31.4

The great majority of syphilitics, it would appear from this sample, seeking the advice of a physician were in the later stages of the disease. The proportions for males and females are quite similar.

When the cases at different stages are compared for various ages, the distributions are not unlike. Although it might have been expected that a larger proportion of the cases in the secondary and tertiary stages would be in the older age groups, this is indicated only in slight degree for cases in the tertiary stage only. The percentage distributions are given below in summarized form:

TABLE IX.—*Distribution of cases of syphilis at different "stages" according to the age of persons affected, as reported to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918, to Mar. 31, 1920.*¹

Age at time of report.	Stage of disease.		
	Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.
Under 20.....	18.3	18.3	13.0
20 to 29.....	46.9	51.0	46.7
30 to 39.....	24.0	21.7	24.3
40 and over.....	12.9	9.0	17.0

¹ For 350 cases in primary stage, 622 in secondary stage, and 531 in tertiary stage.

On 1,951 reports the source of infection was stated. Most of these statements evidently were written down as made by the patients, and a variety of expressions appear. Among the most common were: Former husband, former wife, present husband, present wife, congenital, hereditary, another child, sweetheart, fiance, lady friend, gentleman friend, gonorrhreal infection at birth, promiscuous intercourse, country girl, hired girl, hired man, soldier, prostitute, street walker, clandestine prostitute, rape, illicit intercourse, dentist, kissing, travelling man, traveling show girl, nurse maid. In many cases the name of the person from whom the infection was alleged to have been contracted was given, but his or her status was not given. In attempting to analyze these reports, a broad classification of the sources of infection was made, as follows: Congenital, innocent (exclusive of congenital infections and infections incurred through sexual relations), and sexual. The distribution of the 1,951 cases according to this classification is shown in Table X.

TABLE X.—*Distribution of 1,951 venereal disease cases according to source of infection as reported to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920.*

Source of infection as reported.	Number.	Per cent.
Total.....	1,951	100.00
Congenital.....	83	4.2
"Innocent" ¹	69	3.5
Sexual.....	1,799	92.2
		100.0
Martial.....	318	17.7
Illicit.....	1,481	82.3

¹ From towels, shaving utensils, cups, toilet, etc. (i. e., exclusive of congenital and through sexual relations).

As may be anticipated, a preponderating proportion (92 per cent) of the infections were contracted in the course of sexual intercourse. The number of congenital infections (4.2 per cent) was small, but not greatly in excess of those acquired "innocently" (3.5 per cent).

The 1,799 infections which were stated to have been acquired in sexual intercourse are considered further in Table XI, in which the distribution according to marital and illicit relations is compared for sex.

TABLE XI.—*Distribution of 1,799 cases of venereal diseases according to source of infection compared by sex of persons affected, as reported to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918—Mar. 31, 1920.*

Source of infection as reported.	Number.		Per cent.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total ¹	1,368	431	100	100
Marital.....	71	247	5	57
Illicit.....	1,297	184	95	43

¹ Exclusive of congenital and "innocent."

Practically all (95 per cent) of infections among male cases were reported to have been acquired in illicit intercourse, while less than half (43 per cent) of the female cases were reported as having been due to this source. The number of female cases is relatively small, and considering the possibility that a considerable number of the female cases who reported infections acquired through illicit sexual relations were prostitutes, the proportion of venereal infections acquired by women from their husbands is significantly large.

The importance of the professional prostitute as a source of infection is only suggested by the reports; it is not accurately shown, because only a small proportion of the reports contain any definite statement on this point, and because some of the entries in all probability were not based on a very clear definition of professional prostitute. The fact is worth recording, however, that of 573 cases of gonorrhea and syphilis among white single males for which definite statements were made 449, or 78 per cent, were stated to have been infected by professional prostitutes. If we exclude all infections except those incurred in sexual intercourse, the percentage is 89. When subdivided into age groups, we have the following percentages:

Age of infected person.	Per cent of infections from professional prostitutes.
Under 20.....	87
20 to 24.....	93
25 to 29.....	87
30 and over.....	78

The slight variations are without significance, of course, because of the small number of cases.

The percentage 89 is considerably in excess of that for 10,000 venereal cases reported for American soldiers as shown by the report of the Surgeon General of the Army for 1920. If we take as a comparable figure the complement of the percentage of soldiers who "paid nothing" for the infecting intercourse, we have 61 as the minimum percentage of venereal infections which were incurred in intercourse with professional or commercial prostitutes.¹

In this connection some recent figures for the German Army are of interest. The percentage of total venereal infections received from professional prostitutes, for the German Army in 1915, was 21.3.² This percentage was considerably less than apparently similar percentages for 1900 and 1905, which were 63.4 and 46.8, respectively.

Taking only those infections which were stated to have been acquired in illicit or extra-marital intercourse, a comparison for each sex may be made of the distribution according to the marital condition of the person affected. This is done in Table XII.

TABLE XII.—*Distribution of 1,481 cases of venereal diseases incurred through illicit sexual relations, according to marital condition¹ of persons affected, compared for males and females.*

Marital condition.	Number.		Per cent.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total.....	1,297	184	100	100
Single.....	1,015	136	78	74
Married ¹	282	48	22	26

¹ Married at date of diagnosis. The possibility that infection may have been incurred before marriage should be kept in mind when interpreting these distributions.

Here it is seen that the distribution of infections acquired in illicit sexual relations among married and single persons is practically the same for males and females. Before drawing any conclusions from these data, however, due consideration should be given to at least two possible sources of error: (1) The marital condition of the persons affected is their marital state at the time of diagnosis and report, whereas the infections may have been acquired prior to marriage. Since the length of time married was not reported, it was not possible to determine the possible effect of this factor. Obviously, however, such effect as it might have had would be to increase the proportion of infections acquired by married males through illicit intercourse. (2) A disproportionate number of cases of single persons who were

¹ Report of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, to the Secretary of War, 1920. Table 89, p. 252.

² Ganz. Deutsche. Med. Wchnschr., July 15, 1920.

prostitutes may have been included, thus affecting the validity of the sample for comparing single and married females.

In Table XIII an attempt is made to compare the age distributions of the 1,951 venereal disease cases for persons according to sex and marital condition from the point of view of "source of infection." The small numbers in most of the distributions render them of doubtful value; at the same time, there is a certain consistency in them with the results of general observation which is interesting.

TABLE XIII.—*Age distribution of 1,951 cases of venereal diseases compared for different sources of infection as stated on case reports to Indiana State Board of Health, Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920.*

Age group.	Source of infection as stated by patient.							
	Congenital, both sexes.	"Inno- cent," ¹ both sexes.	Marital.		Illicit.			
			Males.		Females.		Single.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.								
All ages.....	89	69	71	217	1,015	136	282	48
Under 15.....	65	13	1	3	10	21	.....	.....
15 to 19.....	10	10	3	51	278	75	15	8
20 to 24.....	2	13	20	70	413	28	64	13
25 to 29.....	2	16	20	50	174	6	69	12
30 to 34.....	2	6	9	31	69	3	57	7
35 to 39.....	1	1	10	25	44	1	37	6
40 to 44.....	.....	5	3	7	12	2	18	.....
45 and over.....	1	5	5	10	15	.....	22	2
PER CENT.								
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15.....	78.3	18.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	15.4	.....	.....
15 to 19.....	12.0	14.5	4.2	20.6	27.4	55.1	5.3	16.7
20 to 24.....	2.4	18.8	28.2	28.4	40.7	20.6	22.7	27.1
25 to 29.....	2.4	23.2	28.2	20.2	17.1	4.4	24.5	25.0
30 to 34.....	2.4	8.7	12.7	12.5	6.8	2.2	20.2	14.6
35 to 39.....	1.2	1.5	14.1	10.1	4.3	.7	13.1	12.5
40 to 44.....	.....	7.2	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.5	6.4	.....
45 and over.....	1.2	7.2	7.0	4.1	1.5	.....	7.8	4.2

¹ From towels, shaving utensils, cups, toilet, etc. (exclusive of congenital and through sexual relations).

² Married at the date of diagnosis. The possibility that infection may have occurred before marriage should be kept in mind when interpreting these distributions of cases according to age.

A more accurate picture, perhaps, of the variations in incidence according to age among the various groups of persons will be given if the age distribution of the population in Indiana is taken into account. Since morbidity rates would be misleading on account of the incomplete data, *relative variations* in the indicated incidence according to age (upon the assumption that the age distribution of the cases in each group is a fair sample) have been computed and are presented in Table XIV.

TABLE XIV.—*Relative variations¹ in the incidence of venereal diseases according to age among single and married persons of each sex, by source of infection as stated by patient. Based on 1,951 case reports to Indiana State Board of Health (see Table XIII).*

Age period.	Source of infection as stated by patient.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Single, through illicit relations.	Married.		Single, through illicit relations.	Married.	
		Illicit ² relations.	Marital relations.		Illicit ² relations.	Marital relations.
15 to 19.....	0.7	19.6	15.6	1.2	6.7	8.2
20 to 24.....	1.4	3.8	4.8	.9	2.4	2.5
25 to 34.....	1.2	1.8	1.6	.4	1.4	1.8
35 to 44.....	.7	.8	.7	.3	.5	.5
45 and over.....	.2	.2	.2	.....	.1	.1

¹ These are in the form of indices computed by dividing the percentage of total cases for any marital group at the specified age by the percentage of the total population in Indiana of the same marital group at the same age as enumerated in 1910.

² These persons were married at the date of diagnosis. It is not indicated on the case reports whether or not infections were incurred before or since marriage.

The relatively high incidence of venereal diseases in the early ages (15 to 19) is shown for both males and females as the result of both illicit and marital sexual relations, except for single males. The suggestion is also afforded that infections incurred by married males were incurred chiefly before marriage. The limitations of the data, however, are great. Aside from the small number of cases, the probability of only a selected class of individuals being represented must be considered. No definite conclusion is in any sense warranted.

The intention in placing the item "place of exposure" on the form was to obtain more detailed information regarding the conditions under which venereal infections were incurred. The intent of the query, however, was not understood in the same way by all of the physicians who made entries. A variety of answers appear, such as the name of the city or the name of the county or State, France, Germany, Russia, Siberia, etc., "in service abroad," "in service in the United States," or not specified, as public dance hall, pool room, or saloon, railroad track, race track, fair grounds, automobile, park, woods, country, "in the open," street, alley, house, apartment, flat, hotel, restaurant, rooming house, factory, barn, "at her house," Pullman car, hospital, boat, store, office, etc. On only 1,837 (23 per cent) of the 7,891 reports stating the sex and marital condition of the persons affected was any information given as to place of exposure.

These entries, in a general way, classify themselves into those which specify military service and those which specify in some detail the character of the place of exposure. Of the 1,117 case reports for single males for which general information is given, 42, or 3.8

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per cent, stated that the infection was incurred in military service abroad; and a total of 62, or 5.6 per cent, when in military service in the United States and abroad. Considering only the 416 case reports for unmarried males and females for which specified data as to the place of exposure were given, classification and distribution are shown in Table XV.

TABLE XV.—*Distribution of cases of venereal diseases among unmarried males reported to Indiana State Board of Health Jan. 1, 1918–Mar. 31, 1920, according to the "place of exposure."*

Place where exposure to infection was stated to have occurred.	Number of case reports considered.	Per cent of total case reports considered.
All places.....	416	100.0
House or apartment ¹	192	46.2
Hotel or rooming house.....	58	13.9
In automobile.....	42	10.1
In the open ²	96	23.1
Other places specified ³	28	6.7

¹52 of these were definitely stated to have been "at her home" or "at his home."

²In parks, country, street, alley, etc.

³Including factory, store, office, public dance hall (2), pool room, saloon, Pullman car (2), hospital, boat.

Conclusions.

From the point of view of the utility of the information collected on the case report of venereal diseases, it is evident that, judging from the experience afforded by the Indiana reports, much of the data is of doubtful value. At best any given item is worth while only if it is entered in the same way, with exactly the same understanding of its sense and meaning, by every reporting physician. Even then, unless *all* cases are reported we have only a *sample*, probably limited to a specified type of affected person and stage of the disease.

Summarizing in more detail, the queries relating to sex, age, and marital condition are answered with a fairly good degree of completeness and are in all probability accurate except for age in the case of young children. The queries regarding nativity or race and occupation are worthless from any point of view. The results of laboratory tests as at present entered obviously are of little value except to show that a test was made. The extent to which tests are made of all suspected cases can not be ascertained, for the reason that negative results are not included. The stage of the disease at the time of report is so rarely stated in the case of gonorrhea as to yield no dependable information. The queries relating to source of infection and place of infection yield little information, for the reasons that entries are made in only a small proportion of cases, and that when made, the purpose of the queries is not thoroughly understood and the answers are inexact and often meaningless.

It would seem clear that too much is asked of the reporting physician on the case report cards. He is, in effect, made an epidemiological and social enumerator by requiring of him information of a kind that should be gathered by specially trained enumerators on a definite, consistent plan. Primarily, the health department expects of the physician the prompt notification of every case of venereal disease which he attends. He is expected to give only that information which is necessary for the immediate needs of the department in its administrative activities. The suggestion is made, therefore, that this information should concern itself with the diagnosis of the case, the identity of the infected person (including sex, age, and color) and the specific source of the particular infection. All other information properly may be regarded as epidemiological and should be collected in the course of special studies by carefully trained investigators according to a well considered plan.

DIVISION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

CASES REPORTED, ADMISSIONS TO CLINICS, AND ARSPHENAMINE DOSES ADMINISTERED DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1921.

In addition to the 442 clinics represented in the following table, reports were submitted by 29 general hospitals and dispensaries, 6 State hospitals for the insane, and 23 correctional and penal institutions to which there were admitted 3,973 cases of syphilis, 3,861 cases of gonorrhea, and 442 cases of chancroid; 27,925 doses of arsphenamine were administered.

Venereal-disease reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.—Number of cases reported by the State boards of health, number of admissions to the venereal-disease clinics operating under joint control of the United States Public Health Service and State boards of health, and number of treatments of arsphenamine administered.

State.	Cases reported.				Admissions to clinics.				Ars- phen- mine treat- ments adminis- tered.
	Total cases.	Syphi- lis.	Gonor- rhea.	Chan- croid.	Total admis- sions.	Syphi- lis.	Gonor- rhea.	Chan- croid.	
Alabama.....	15,519	8,178	6,587	754	10,647	6,019	4,184	444	29,373
Arizona.....	324	84	229	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	8,887	4,116	4,432	339	2,337	1,281	1,041	15	5,855
California.....	8,993	4,578	4,415	.....	1,608	1,011	570	27	7,904
Colorado.....	3,416	1,228	1,963	225	1,887	840	894	153	4,378
Connecticut.....	3,624	2,343	1,281	.....	1,423	727	664	32	4,206
Delaware.....	684	186	426	72	290	147	128	15	753
Florida.....	5,689	3,297	2,133	259	4,214	2,791	1,229	194	14,980
Georgia.....	8,998	3,588	4,941	459	4,956	2,739	1,928	289	14,301
Idaho.....	290	136	153	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	28,631	9,823	17,828	980	6,385	2,729	3,433	223	19,218
Indiana.....	5,457	2,540	2,801	116	4,749	2,051	2,533	145	18,117
Iowa.....	4,026	1,254	2,643	129	1,811	812	871	128	5,153
Kansas.....	3,372	1,519	1,828	25	1,633	1,042	583	8	5,092
Kentucky.....	24,651	14,947	9,467	237	4,120	2,293	1,766	61	15,469
Louisiana.....	10,330	4,106	5,000	1,224	4,270	2,207	1,730	333	10,370
Maine.....	1,726	545	1,161	20	519	347	171	1	1,645
Maryland.....	4,674	2,014	2,419	241	4,326	1,544	2,494	288	8,381
Massachusetts.....	9,572	2,781	6,791	.....	5,908	3,635	2,262	11	39,497
Michigan.....	19,286	7,799	11,277	210	5,566	2,692	2,839	35	13,068
Minnesota.....	9,605	4,132	5,248	225	1,174	567	607	.....	6,575
Mississippi.....	7,930	4,615	2,949	366	4,777	3,015	1,581	181	12,762
Missouri.....	10,251	4,245	5,431	575	6,344	3,256	3,019	69	11,346
Montana.....	1,465	534	928	3	133	92	39	2	890
Nebraska.....	6,739	2,139	4,205	395	1,267	517	608	142	4,619
New Hampshire.....	933	320	597	16	276	135	140	1	1,960
New Jersey.....	6,848	3,616	3,100	132	2,840	1,394	1,433	13	8,981
New York.....	34,626	26,819	7,801	6	7,994	4,277	3,469	248	38,352
New Mexico.....	577	159	394	24	87	32	55	.....	108
North Carolina.....	7,342	2,505	4,499	338	1,583	953	539	91	6,475
North Dakota.....	1,131	291	831	9	147	67	79	1	511
Ohio.....	11,128	5,931	4,768	429	9,054	4,833	3,914	307	37,146
Oklahoma.....	6,659	3,123	3,146	390	3,117	1,672	1,280	165	16,534
Oregon.....	1,452	291	1,131	30	339	128	211	.....	556
Pennsylvania.....	54,633	38,200	16,040	393	6,570	3,962	2,595	13	31,469
Rhode Island.....	7,493	5,506	1,979	8	832	510	322	.....	8,262
South Carolina.....	12,159	5,967	5,467	725	8,279	3,945	3,733	601	25,422
South Dakota.....	788	208	550	21	110	64	44	2	179
Tennessee.....	6,143	2,883	2,945	313	3,363	1,994	1,157	212	9,471
Texas.....	50,685	22,006	25,653	3,026	8,062	3,626	3,456	980	15,645
Utah.....	1,026	248	761	17	257	103	146	8	734
Vermont.....	764	373	391	.....	126	84	42	.....	522
Virginia.....	6,657	3,139	3,244	274	4,693	2,617	1,911	165	14,373
Washington.....	4,228	897	3,179	152	1,045	449	592	4	3,949
West Virginia.....	10,262	3,594	6,318	360	539	395	135	9	2,367
Wisconsin.....	3,468	511	2,903	54	1,004	419	568	17	3,602
Wyoming.....	1,563	491	1,039	33	77	33	44	.....	72
Total.....	434,704	217,817	203,281	13,606	140,738	74,046	61,059	5,633	490,651

NATIONAL BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS WORK AND ANNOUNCED CHANGE IN THE PLAN OF EXAMINATION.

The National Board of Medical Examiners has just completed the first five years' work and with it the trial period of its usefulness. The principle which this board has stood for, namely, the establishment of a thorough test of fitness to practice medicine which might safely be accepted throughout this country and abroad, has been widely accepted. Since this board was organized by Dr. W. L.

Rodman, in 1915, 11 examinations have been held. These examinations have been conducted on the plan of holding at one sitting a written, practical, and clinical test for candidates with certain qualifications, namely, a four-year high-school course, two years of college work, including one year of physics, chemistry, and biology, graduation from a Class A medical school, and one year's internship in an acceptable hospital. These examinations have covered all the subjects of the medical school curriculum and have been conducted by members of the board with members of the profession resident in the place of examination appointed to help them. Such examinations have been held in Washington, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Rochester (Minn.), and Minneapolis. During the war a combined examination was held at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort Riley. There have been 325 candidates examined, of whom 269 have passed and have been granted certificates.

Starting with the indorsement of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, American Medical College Association, and various sectional medical societies, the recognition of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service Medical Corps of the United States and certain State boards of medical examiners, the certificate is now recognized also by 20 States as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, the Conjoint Board of England, the Triple Qualification Board of Scotland, the American College of Surgeons, and the Mayo Foundation of the University of Minnesota.

There has been such a widespread demand for an opportunity to secure this certificate by examination that the board has now adopted and will put into effect at once the following plan: Part I, to consist of a written examination in the six fundamental medical sciences: Anatomy, including histology and embryology; physiology; physiological chemistry; general pathology; bacteriology; *materia medica* and pharmacology. Part II, to consist of a written examination in the four following subjects: Medicine, including pediatrics, neuro-psychiatry, and therapeutics; surgery, including applied anatomy, surgical pathology, and surgical specialties; obstetrics and gynecology; public health, including hygiene and medical jurisprudence. Part III, to consist of a practical examination in each of the following four subjects: Clinical medicine, including medical pathology, applied physiology, clinical chemistry, clinical microscopy, and dermatology; clinical surgery, including applied anatomy, surgical pathology, operative surgery, and the surgical specialties of the diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; obstetrics and gynecology; public health, including sanitary bacteriology and the communicable diseases.

Parts I and II will be conducted as written examinations in Class A medical schools, and Part III will be entirely practical and clinical. In order to facilitate the carrying out of Part III, subsidiary boards will be appointed in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Iowa City, San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Nashville, and these boards will function under the direction of the National Board. The fee of \$25 for the first part, \$25 for the second part, and \$50 for the third part will be charged. In order to help the board, the Carnegie Foundation has appropriated \$100,000 over a period of five years.

At the annual meeting held June 13, 1921, in Boston, the following officers were elected: M. W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, President; J. S. Rodman, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer; E. S. Elwood, Managing Director.

Mr. Elwood will personally visit all Class A schools during the college year to further explain the examination and other matters to those interested. Further information may be had from the secretary-treasurer, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPT. 3, 1921.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Sept. 3, 1921, and corresponding week, 1920. (From the Weekly Health Index, Sept. 6, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Sept. 3, 1921.	Corresponding week, 1920.
Policies in force.....	46,020,542	44,451,928
Number of death claims.....	6,231	6,996
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force.....	7.1	8.2

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Sept. 3, 1921, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of preceding years. (From the Weekly Health Index, Sept. 6, 1921, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Estimated population, July 1, 1921.	Week ended Sept. 3, 1921.		Average annual death rate per 1,000. ¹	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortality rate, week ended Sept. 3, 1921. ²
		Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Sept. 3, 1921.	Previous year or years. ³	
Akron, Ohio.....	229,195	38	8.6	*8.5	14	*45	135
Albany, N. Y.....	115,071	27	12.2	C 12.8	2	C 3	45
Atlanta, Ga.....	207,473	57	14.3	C 14.6	16	C 7	-----
Baltimore, Md.....	752,863	184	12.7	A 15.1	19	A 44	53
Birmingham, Ala.....	186,133	44	12.3	A 17.5	6	A 8	-----
Boston, Mass.....	757,634	171	11.8	A 15.6	38	A 46	103
Bridgeport, Conn.....	149,967	25	8.7	A 13.8	4	A 12	50
Buffalo, N. Y.....	519,608	124	12.4	C 11.6	37	C 27	143
Cambridge, Mass.....	110,444	24	11.3	A 12.1	1	A 6	18
Camden, N. J.....	119,672	26	11.3	-----	5	-----	75
Chicago, Ill.....	2,780,655	533	10.0	A 13.2	101	A 165	-----
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	403,418	104	13.4	C 10.8	5	C 18	33
Cleveland, Ohio.....	831,138	153	9.6	C 9.8	40	C 41	107
Columbus, Ohio.....	245,359	60	12.8	C 9.8	8	C 6	93
Dallas, Texas.....	165,282	43	13.6	A 13.0	6	A 2	-----
Dayton, Ohio.....	158,119	46	15.2	C 12.5	6	C 6	98
Denver, Colo.....	263,152	68	13.5	A 12.1	11	-----	-----
Detroit, Mich.....	1,070,450	213	10.4	C 9.1	41	C 44	77
Fall River, Mass.....	120,668	38	16.4	C 19.9	14	C 15	210
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	141,197	24	8.9	C 11.6	6	C 4	102
Houston, Texas.....	144,340	21	7.6	-----	4	-----	-----
Jersey City, N. J.....	302,788	64	11.0	C 7.8	14	C 11	96
Kansas City, Kans.....	103,884	19	9.5	C 13.8	2	C 6	48
Kansas City, Mo.....	336,157	84	13.0	C 14.1	11	C 24	-----
Los Angeles, Calif.....	611,921	164	14.0	A 11.1	13	A 14	61
Louisville, Ky.....	236,083	60	13.3	C 12.4	6	C 4	69
Lowell, Mass.....	113,757	24	11.0	A 16.6	7	A 14	113
Memphis, Tenn.....	165,389	41	12.9	-----	4	-----	-----
Milwaukee, Wis.....	468,386	95	10.6	A 10.5	24	A 24	116
Minneapolis, Minn.....	392,815	67	8.9	C 9.2	13	C 11	74
Nashville, Tenn.....	122,036	35	15.0	C 13.6	5	C 9	-----
New Bedford, Mass.....	125,912	35	14.6	A 15.2	15	A 14	231
New Haven, Conn.....	167,007	32	10.0	C 10.2	9	-----	107
New Orleans, La.....	394,657	108	14.3	A 18.3	16	A 13	-----
New York, N. Y.....	5,751,967	1,124	10.2	C 10.0	210	C 220	82
Nowark, N. J.....	424,385	79	9.7	C 9.7	16	C 26	71
Norfolk, Va.....	121,260	34	14.6	-----	3	-----	53
Oakland, Calif.....	226,472	37	8.5	A 10.1	2	A 3	25
Omaha, Nebr.....	197,066	57	15.1	-----	7	-----	81
Paterson, N. J.....	137,463	37	14.0	-----	6	-----	101
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,866,212	357	10.0	*13.0	70	*111	92
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	602,452	136	12.6	C 12.4	39	C 40	138
Portland, Oreg.....	264,850	49	9.6	C 10.4	2	C 4	20
Providence, R. I.....	239,645	56	12.2	C 14.0	15	C 14	121
Richmond, Va.....	175,686	46	13.7	C 13.9	11	C 14	134
Rochester, N. Y.....	305,229	65	11.3	C 10.5	10	C 5	78
St. Louis, Mo.....	780,164	162	10.7	C 9.3	15	C 18	-----
St. Paul, Minn.....	237,781	49	10.7	C 7.1	6	C 5	60
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	121,595	34	14.6	A 9.4	5	-----	77
San Francisco, Calif.....	520,546	110	11.0	C 10.8	5	C 8	29
Springfield, Mass.....	135,877	28	10.7	C 11.9	8	C 6	121
Syracuse, N. Y.....	177,265	46	13.5	C 10.2	10	C 7	120
Toledo, Ohio.....	223,696	47	9.7	A 15.3	12	A 15	121
Trenton, N. J.....	122,760	29	12.3	A 20.6	8	A 10	122
Washington, D. C.....	454,026	107	12.3	A 13.6	14	A 16	82
Wilmington, Del.....	113,408	18	8.3	C 12.7	5	-----	-----
Worcester, Mass.....	181,972	43	13.5	C 10.6	6	C 9	64
Yonkers, N. Y.....	103,324	16	8.1	A 12.1	2	A 7	45

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² "A" indicates data for the corresponding week of the years 1913 to 1917, inclusive. "C" indicates data for the corresponding week of the year 1920.

³ Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1920. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

* Data based on statistics of 1915, 1916, and 1917.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

Telegraphic Reports for Week Ended Sept. 10, 1921.

These reports are preliminary and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

ARKANSAS.	Cases.	CONNECTICUT.	Cases.		
Chicken pox.....	3	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1		
Diphtheria.....	9	Chicken pox.....	4		
Hookworm disease.....	1	Diphtheria:			
Malaria.....	326	Bridgeport.....	11		
Measles.....	6	Greenwich.....	9		
Pellagra.....	12	Hartford.....	8		
Poliomyelitis.....	3	Scattering.....	22		
Scarlet fever.....	4	Influenza.....	1		
Smallpox.....	4	Lethargic encephalitis.....	1		
Trachoma.....	1	Malaria.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	8	Measles.....	3		
Typhoid fever.....	32	Mumps.....	5		
Whooping cough.....	1	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1		
CALIFORNIA.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Pneumonia (lobar).....	5		
Alameda.....	1	Poliomyelitis.....	1		
Gilroy.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	10		
San Francisco.....	1	Tetanus.....	1		
Influenza.....	10	Tuberculosis (all forms).....	27		
Poliomyelitis:		Typhoid fever.....	13		
Modesto.....	1	Whooping cough.....	36		
Plumas County.....	1	FLORIDA.			
Sacramento.....	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1		
San Francisco.....	2	Diphtheria.....	18		
Vallejo.....	3	Influenza.....	12		
Yolo County.....	1	Malaria.....	37		
Smallpox.....	19	Pneumonia.....	10		
Typhoid fever.....	26	Scarlet fever.....	4		
COLORADO.					
(Exclusive of Denver.)		Smallpox.....	7		
Diphtheria.....	43	Typhoid fever.....	14		
Influenza.....	1	GEORGIA.			
Pneumonia.....	1	Chicken pox.....	1		
Scarlet fever.....	6	Conjunctivitis (acute infectious).....	1		
Smallpox.....	16	Diphtheria.....	43		
Tuberculosis.....	183	Dysentery (bacillary).....	4		
Typhoid fever.....	26	German measles.....	1		
Whooping cough.....	8	Hookworm disease.....	51		
		Influenza.....	1		
		Malaria.....	117		

GEORGIA—continued.		Cases.	INDIANA—continued.		Cases.
Scarlet fever.		17	Diphtheria.		129
Septic sore throat.		6	Poliomyelitis:		
Smallpox.		1	Delaware County.		1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).		12	Huntington County.		1
Typhoid fever.		61	Kosciusko County.		1
Whooping cough.		6	Lake County.		2
IDAHO.			Monroe County.		1
Chicken pox.		1	St. Joseph County.		1
Diphtheria.		7	Scarlet fever.		56
Measles.		1	Smallpox.		4
Poliomyelitis:			Typhoid fever.		58
Ada County.		1	IOWA.		
Kootenai County.		1	Diphtheria.		12
Latah County.		1	Poliomyelitis:		
Lewis County.		3	Beaman.		1
Nez Perce County.		3	Davenport.		1
Twin Falls County.		1	Fort Dodge.		1
Scarlet fever.		1	Greely.		1
Smallpox.		1	Ida Grove.		1
ILLINOIS.			Jewell.		1
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			Miles.		1
Canton.		1	Milo.		1
Chicago.		2	Wilton Junction.		1
Diphtheria:			Scarlet fever.		10
Chicago.		85	Smallpox.		2
Scattering.		103	KANSAS.		
Lethargic encephalitis:			Cerebrospinal meningitis.		1
Chicago.		1	Chicken pox.		3
Pekin.		1	Diphtheria.		119
Pneumonia.		61	German measles.		2
Poliomyelitis:			Impetigo contagiosa.		1
Blue Island.		1	Influenza.		4
Chicago.		7	Malaria.		2
Decatur.		2	Measles.		6
Hettick.		1	Mumps.		1
Jasper County—Wade Township.		1	Pneumonia.		5
Kane County—Elgin Township.		1	Poliomyelitis.		3
La Salle.		2	Scarlet fever.		61
Logan County—Elkhart Township.		2	Smallpox.		7
Livingston County—Reading Township.		1	Trachoma.		1
Macon County—Harristown Township.		2	Tuberculosis.		20
Madison County—St. Jacob Township.		1	Typhoid fever.		42
Mattoon.		2	Whooping cough.		39
Menard County—Petersburg Precinct.		1	LOUISIANA.		
Minonk.		2	Diphtheria.		7
Morgan County—Jacksonville Precinct.		1	Pellagra.		33
Oak Park.		1	Scarlet fever.		1
Pekin.		2	Typhoid fever.		23
Shelbyville.		1	Whooping cough.		6
Springfield.		1	MAINE.		
Streator.		2	Cerebrospinal meningitis.		1
Sylvia.		1	Diphtheria.		4
Tazewell County—Malone Township.		1	Influenza.		1
Watska.		1	Measles.		10
Scarlet fever:			Poliomyelitis.		4
Chicago.		47	Scarlet fever.		8
Scattering.		43	Tuberculosis.		2
Smallpox.		3	Typhoid fever.		20
Typhoid fever.		68	MARYLAND. ¹		
INDIANA.			Cerebrospinal meningitis.		1
Cerebrospinal meningitis:			Chicken pox.		1
Delaware County.		1	Diphtheria.		30
Henry County.		1			

¹ Week ended Friday.

MARYLAND—continued.		Cases.	MONTANA.		Cases.
Dysentery.....	2		Diphtheria.....		2
German measles.....	1		Smallpox.....		5
Influenza.....	2		Typhoid fever.....		6
Malaria.....	19				
Menses.....	12				
Mumps.....	4				
Pneumonia (all forms).....	23				
Poliomyelitis.....	5				
Scarlet fever.....	25				
Trachoma.....	1				
Tuberculosis.....	66				
Typhoid fever.....	61				
Whooping cough.....	39				
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1				
Chicken pox.....	9				
Conjunctivitis (suppurative).....	6				
Diphtheria.....	72				
Dysentery.....	1				
German measles.....	1				
Lethargic encephalitis.....	3				
Malaria.....	2				
Measles.....	68				
Mumps.....	17				
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	24				
Pellagra.....	1				
Pneumonia (lobar).....	39				
Poliomyelitis.....	10				
Scarlet fever.....	57				
Septic sore throat.....	2				
Trachoma.....	1				
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	124				
Typhoid fever.....	33				
Whooping cough.....	68				
MINNESOTA.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3				
Diphtheria.....	60				
Measles.....	3				
Poliomyelitis.....	34				
Scarlet fever.....	47				
Smallpox.....	21				
Tuberculosis.....	38				
Typhoid fever.....	16				
Whooping cough.....	1				
MISSISSIPPI.					
Diphtheria.....	55				
Poliomyelitis.....	1				
Scarlet fever.....	11				
Smallpox.....	2				
Typhoid fever.....	31				
MISSOURI.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1				
Chicken pox.....	2				
Diphtheria.....	88				
Epidemic sore throat.....	3				
Measles.....	1				
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	3				
Poliomyelitis.....	2				
Scarlet fever.....	37				
Smallpox.....	5				
Tuberculosis.....	30				
Typhoid fever.....	37				
Whooping cough.....	17				
NEBRASKA.					
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Minden.....					2
Chicken pox.....					1
Diphtheria:					
Omaha.....					18
York.....					1
Measles.....					1
Mumps.....					2
Poliomyelitis—Omaha.....					1
Scarlet fever.....					21
Smallpox.....					2
Tetanus.....					1
Tuberculosis.....					2
Typhoid fever.....					8
Whooping cough.....					4
NEW JERSEY.					
Anthrax.....	2				
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....					1
Chicken pox.....					5
Diphtheria.....					66
Influenza.....					1
Malaria.....					1
Measles.....					11
Paratyphoid fever.....					1
Pneumonia.....					26
Poliomyelitis.....					4
Scarlet fever.....					28
Typhoid fever.....					57
Whooping cough.....					70
NEW MEXICO.					
Diphtheria.....					13
Malaria.....					1
Measles.....					1
Paratyphoid fever.....					1
Scarlet fever.....					3
Tuberculosis.....					81
Typhoid fever.....					9
Whooping cough.....					2
NEW YORK.					
(Exclusive of New York City.)					
Cerebrospinal meningitis:					
Buffalo.....					2
Niagara Falls.....					1
Diphtheria.....					162
Influenza.....					6
Lethargic encephalitis.....					2
Measles.....					31
Paratyphoid fever.....					4
Pneumonia.....					53
Poliomyelitis:					
Utica.....					9
Scattering.....					44
Scarlet fever.....					135
Smallpox.....					4
Tuberculosis.....					107
Typhoid fever.....					107
Whooping cough.....					180

NORTH CAROLINA.		WASHINGTON—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1	Mumps.	2
Chicken pox.	13	Poliomyelitis:	
Diphtheria.	234	King County.	1
Measles.	8	Lewis County.	2
Poliomyelitis.	1	Pierce County.	1
Scarlet fever.	80	Pinehurst.	1
Septic sore throat.	8	Seattle.	1
Smallpox.	8	Tacoma.	2
Trachoma.	2	Vancouver.	1
Typhoid fever.	75	Yakima County.	2
Whooping cough.	93	Scarlet fever.	14
SOUTH DAKOTA.		Smallpox.	22
Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1	Tuberculosis.	33
Chicken pox.	1	Typhoid fever.	20
Diphtheria.	6	Whooping cough.	11
Measles.	2	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Pneumonia.	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis—Charleston.	1
Poliomyelitis.	2	Diphtheria.	17
Scarlet fever.	14	Measles.	2
Smallpox.	24	Scarlet fever.	16
Trachoma.	1	Typhoid fever.	5
Tuberculosis.	13	WISCONSIN.	
Typhoid fever.	3	Milwaukee:	
TEXAS.		Cerebrospinal meningitis.	3
Chicken pox.	7	Chicken pox.	4
Diphtheria.	64	Diphtheria.	13
Pellagra.	11	German measles.	1
Scarlet fever.	22	Measles.	1
Typhoid fever.	41	Pneumonia.	2
Whooping cough.	22	Poliomyelitis.	1
VERMONT.		Scarlet fever.	25
Chicken pox.	3	Smallpox.	1
Diphtheria.	4	Tuberculosis.	19
Measles.	9	Whooping cough.	15
Mumps.	1	Scattering:	
Pneumonia.	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	1
Poliomyelitis.	2	Chicken pox.	6
Scarlet fever.	10	Diphtheria.	33
Smallpox.	1	Influenza.	4
Typhoid fever.	2	Measles.	4
Whooping cough.	8	Poliomyelitis.	14
WASHINGTON.		Scarlet fever.	27
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Vancouver.	1	Smallpox.	2
Chicken pox.	1	Tuberculosis.	12
Diphtheria.	18	Typhoid fever.	16
		Whooping cough.	42
Reports for Week Ended Sept. 3, 1921.			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		KENTUCKY—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.	2	Pellagra.	2
Diphtheria.	7	Pneumonia.	6
Lethargic encephalitis.	1	Scarlet fever.	15
Scarlet fever.	2	Septic sore throat.	3
Tuberculosis.	21	Smallpox.	1
Typhoid fever.	5	Tonsillitis.	2
Whooping cough.	18	Tuberculosis:	
		Jefferson County.	24
KENTUCKY.		Scattering.	4
Diphtheria:		Typhoid fever:	
Jefferson County.	17	Haran County.	13
Scattering.	35	Laurel County.	24
Dysentery.	5	Scattering.	30
Influenza.	4	Whooping cough.	14
Measles—Jefferson County.	9		
Paratyphoid fever.	1		

September 16, 1921.

Kentucky Report for Week Ended Aug. 27, 1921.

	Cases.	Scarlet fever:	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Pike County.....	1	Jefferson County.....	8
Chicken pox.....	3	Scattering.....	19
Diphtheria.....	20	Septic sore throat.....	2
Dysentery.....	1	Smallpox.....	2
Measles:		Tonsillitis.....	1
Jefferson County.....	16	Trachoma.....	8
Scattering.....	6	Tuberculosis.....	22
Mumps.....	4	Typhoid fever:	
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	Harrison County.....	11
Pneumonia.....	10	Scattering.....	71
Poliomyelitis—Shelby County.....	1	Whooping cough.....	27

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
JULY, 1921.										
Delaware.....		10	20	5	5			18		13
New York.....	51	1,111	29	1,558	69	593	34	201		
Ohio.....	12	512	12	5	241	50	293	109	458	
Virginia.....	9	216	207	615	378	67	32	97	44	651
Washington.....	5	76		145		1	54	160		65
AUGUST, 1921.										
Delaware.....	2	12	20	13	5			7		20
Florida.....	1	52	284	198	13	44	1	11	43	97

TYPHOID FEVER.

Camp Dix Special Sanitary District, Burlington County, N. J.¹

During the week ended September 3, 1921, 34 cases of typhoid fever were reported from the special sanitary district surrounding Camp Dix.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:				New York:			
Peoria.....	0	1	.....	New York.....	3	8	4
Maine:				Schenectady.....	0	1	.....
Auburn.....	0	1	1	Ohio:			
Bath.....	1	1	1	Cleveland.....	1	2	.....
Massachusetts:				Pennsylvania:			
Framingham.....	0	1	1	Philadelphia.....	1	3	2
Leominster.....	0	1	1	Texas:			
Springfield.....	0	1	1	Fort Worth.....	0	.....	1
Michigan:				West Virginia:			
Detroit.....	0	3	.....	Charleston.....	0	1	1
New Jersey:				Wisconsin:			
Garfield.....	1	1	1	Milwaukee.....	0	2	.....
Passaic.....	0	1	1				
Summit.....	.....	1	1				

¹ See Public Health Reports, Sept. 2, 1921, p. 2133.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2285; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2275, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2279.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Michigan:		
Birmingham.....		1	Detroit.....	1	
Arizona:			New York:		
Tucson.....		1	New York.....	2	
California:			Niagara Falls.....	1	
Los Angeles.....	3	1	Ohio:		
Oakland.....	1		Cincinnati.....		1
Stockton.....	1		Springfield.....	1	
District of Columbia:			Toledo.....		1
Washington.....		2	Rhode Island:		
Illinois:			Providence.....		1
Chicago.....	3	1	Tennessee:		
Indiana:			Nashville.....		1
Kokomo.....		1	West Virginia:		
Kansas:			Charleston.....	3	
Topeka.....	1				

MALARIA.

Alabama:			Michigan:		
Birmingham.....	1		Detroit.....	3	
Tuscaloosa.....	1		New Jersey:		
Arkansas:			Montclair.....	1	
Little Rock.....	20		Newark.....	1	
California:			New York:		
Los Angeles.....	1	1	New York.....	3	1
Georgia:			Oklahoma:		
Brunswick.....	3		Oklahoma City.....		1
Illinois:			Pennsylvania:		
Chicago.....	3		Philadelphia.....	2	
Mattoon.....	1		Tennessee:		
Indiana:			Memphis.....	7	1
Indianapolis.....		1	Texas:		
Louisiana:			Austin.....		1
New Orleans.....	2	1	Beaumont.....		
Maryland:			Dallas.....	9	1
Baltimore.....	1		Virginia:		
Massachusetts:			Portsmouth.....		1
Winthrop.....	1		Richmond.....	1	
Worcester.....	1		Roanoke.....		1

MEASLES.

See p. 2285; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2275, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2279.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Kansas:		
Anniston.....	8		Parsons.....		1
Birmingham.....	2		Louisiana:		
Tuscaloosa.....	3		New Orleans.....	1	1
Arkansas:			Maryland:		
Little Rock.....	1		Baltimore.....		1
District of Columbia:			New York:		
Washington.....		1	New York.....		1
Georgia:			Tennessee:		
Atlanta.....		2	Memphis.....		1
Brunswick.....	1				

September 16, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Missouri:		
Birmingham	2		Kansas City	3	2
Montgomery	1		Nebraska:		
California:			Lincoln		1
Alameda	1		Omaha		3
Eureka	1		New Hampshire:		
Long Beach	1		Dover		1
Los Angeles	14	5	Manchester		1
Oakland	2	2	New Jersey:		
Pasadena		1	Bloomfield	1	
San Diego	4	3	Elizabeth		1
Santa Cruz		1	Hoboken	1	2
Stockton		2	Kearny	1	1
Colorado:			Montclair	1	
Denver		2	Newark	15	3
Connecticut:			Orange	1	1
Bridgeport	2	1	Trenton	1	
Hartford	1		New Mexico:		
New Haven	3		Albuquerque		1
New London		1	New York:		
Delaware:			Albany	4	
Wilmington		2	Buffalo	6	1
District of Columbia:			Glenn Falls	1	
Washington		9	Ithaca	1	
Georgia:			Middletown		1
Atlanta		1	New York	98	48
Illinois:			Niagara Falls	1	
Aurora	1		Poughkeepsie	1	
Chicago	50	15	Rochester	4	3
Cicero	3	1	Schenectady	1	1
Danville	1		Syracuse	4	3
Elgin	2		Troy		1
Freeport		1	White Plains	1	
Kewanee		1	Yonkers	2	1
Oak Park		1	North Carolina:		
Quincy	1	1	Charlotte		2
Indiana:			Winston-Salem		2
Gary		1	Ohio:		
Indianapolis	6		Akron	1	
Kokomo	1		Alliance	1	1
Logansport	1		Canton	1	
Marion	1		Chillicothe		1
Kansas:			Cincinnati		4
Topeka	1	2	Cleveland	9	
Wichita			Dayton	1	
Kentucky:			Hamilton		2
Louisville	7	4	Lancaster		1
Louisiana:			Norwood	1	
New Orleans	15	7	Sandusky	1	1
Maine:			Springfield		2
Lewiston		1	Toledo		2
Maryland:			Youngstown		2
Baltimore	15	7	Oklahoma:		
Cumberland	1		Oklahoma City		1
Massachusetts:			Pennsylvania:		
Boston		7	Philadelphia	31	19
Greenfield	1		Rhode Island:		
Holyoke	1		Pawtucket		2
Lowell	1		Providence		4
Lynn	1		South Carolina:		
Medford	1		Charleston		2
Newton	1		Tennessee:		
Quincy	1		Memphis		1
Springfield	1	1	Nashville		1
Waltham		1	Texas:		
Worcester		1	Beaumont		1
Michigan:			Virginia:		
Ann Arbor	1		Portsmouth		1
Detroit	13	11	Roanoke	1	
Grand Rapids	1	1	West Virginia:		
Highland Park			Wheeling		1
Marquette	1		Wisconsin:		
Muskegon	2	1	Racine		1
Minnesota:					
Duluth		2			
Minneapolis		1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.		City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Missouri:			
Los Angeles.....	0	2	1	St. Louis.....	1	2	2
Oakland.....	0	2	.....	New Hampshire:			
Sacramento.....	0	2	.....	Concord.....	0	1	.....
Connecticut:				New Jersey:			
New Haven.....	0	1	.....	East Orange.....	0	1	.....
Illinois:				Paterson.....	1	.....
Alton.....	0	1	.....	New York:			
Chicago.....	6	9	1	New York.....	4	22	9
La Salle.....	0	1	.....	Rochester.....	0	1	.....
Oak Park.....	0	1	.....	Troy.....	0	1	.....
Iowa:				Watertown.....	0	1	.....
Dubuque.....	0	1	.....	North Dakota:			
Sioux City.....	0	1	.....	Fargo.....	1	.....
Kentucky:				Grand Forks.....	1	.....
Covington.....	0	1	.....	Ohio:			
Maryland:				Akron.....	0	2	.....
Baltimore.....	2	9	1	Cleveland.....	2	.....
Massachusetts:				Dayton.....	0	1	.....
Attleboro.....	1	1	1	Middletown.....	0	1	.....
Boston.....	0	3	1	Piqua.....	0	1	1
Everett.....	0	1	.....	Youngstown.....	0	1	.....
Haverhill.....	0	3	.....	Pennsylvania:			
Lynn.....	0	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	0	1	.....
North Adams.....	0	2	.....	Tennessee:			
Quincy.....	0	1	.....	Nashville.....	0	1	.....
Michigan:				Washington:			
Ann Arbor.....	0	1	.....	Seattle.....	0	5	.....
Detroit.....	0	13	2	Tacoma.....	0	1	.....
Flint.....	0	1	.....	Wisconsin:			
Grand Rapids.....	0	1	1	Oshkosh.....	0	1	.....
Pontiac.....	0	1	.....	Racine.....	0	1	.....
Minnesota:							
Minneapolis.....	0	6	1				
St. Paul.....	0	3	.....			

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.
Missouri: Kansas City.....	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2285; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2275, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2279.

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CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.		City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				Montana:			
Mobile.....	0	1	.....	Billings.....	1	1	.....
California:				Great Falls.....	0	3	.....
Berkeley.....	0	3	.....	New York:			
Los Angeles.....	0	3	.....	North Tonawanda.....		5	.....
Oakland.....	1	2	.....	North Dakota:			
Santa Cruz.....	0	1	.....	Fargo.....	0	1	.....
Colorado:				Ohio:			
Denver.....	2	12	.....	Columbus.....	0	1	.....
Georgia:				Toledo.....	0	2	.....
Atlanta.....	2	6	.....	Oklahoma:			
Indiana:				Oklahoma City.....	0	1	.....
Crawfordsville.....		1	.....	South Carolina:			
Elkhart.....	0	2	.....	Columbia.....	0	2	.....
Marion.....	1	4	.....	Tennessee:			
Iowa:				Knoxville.....	0	1	.....
Sioux City.....	0	2	.....	Nashville.....	0	2	.....
Kansas:				Utah:			
Wichita.....	0	2	.....	Salt Lake City.....	2	2	.....
Kentucky:				Virginia:			
Louisville.....	0	1	.....	Portsmouth.....	0	2	.....
Maine:				Washington:			
Waterville.....		1	.....	Spokane.....	1	2	.....
Michigan:				Tacoma.....	0	2	.....
Battle Creek.....	1	1	.....	Vancouver.....	0	1	.....
Detroit.....	3	1	.....	Wisconsin:			
Pontiac.....	0	2	.....	Milwaukee.....	0	4	.....
Minnesota:							
Minneapolis.....	3	1	.....			
St. Cloud.....	1	1	.....			
St. Paul.....	2	1	.....			

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Maine:		
Mobile.....		1	Portland.....		1
Connecticut:			Massachusetts:		
Hartford.....	1	.....	Leominster.....	1	.....
Illinois:			Minnesota:		
Chicago.....	1	1	Minneapolis.....	1	1
Kentucky:			Pennsylvania:		
Louisville.....		1	Philadelphia.....	3	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2285; also Telegraphic weekly reports from States, p. 2275.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding weeks of the years 1915 to 1920, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full six years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.		City.	Week ended Aug. 27, 1921.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Median for previous years.	Cases.
Alabama:			Maryland:		
Birmingham.....	18	4	Baltimore.....	17	5
Mobile.....	2	3	Massachusetts:		
Arkansas:			Adams.....	0	1
North Little Rock.....	0	4	Beverly.....	0	1
California:			Boston.....	11	3
Berkeley.....	1	2	Fall River.....	8	1
Los Angeles.....	4	2	Haverhill.....	1	3
Oakland.....	2	3	Lowell.....	2	1
Sacramento.....	1	1	Newburyport.....	0	1
San Bernardino.....	0	1	North Adams.....	0	1
Santa Cruz.....	0	1	Worcester.....	2	6
Colorado:			Michigan:		
Colorado Springs.....	2	2	Alpena.....		1
Denver.....	5	3	Detroit.....	12	37
Trinidad.....	0	1	Flint.....	9	2
Connecticut:			Grand Rapids.....	2	2
Hartford.....	3	4	Highland Park.....	0	3
New Haven.....	4	6	Kalamazoo.....	0	1
New London.....	0	1	Minnesota:		
District of Columbia:			Minneapolis.....	3	4
Washington.....	12	7	St. Paul.....	1	3
Georgia:			Missouri:		
Atlanta.....	5	8	Joplin.....	0	2
Macon.....	2	3	Kansas City.....	4	6
Valdosta.....	1		St. Louis.....	11	13
Illinois:			Montana:		
Aurora.....	0	3	Great Falls.....	0	2
Chicago.....	10	12	Missoula.....	0	1
Danville.....	0	1	Nebraska:		
Decatur.....	1		Lincoln.....	0	2
East St. Louis.....	1	1	Nevada:		
Elgin.....	0	1	Reno.....	0	1
Evanston.....	0	1	New Hampshire:		
Freeport.....	0		Manchester.....	1	
Peoria.....	0		New Jersey:		
Springfield.....	0	4	Atlantic City.....	3	2
Indiana:			New Brunswick.....	0	
Crawfordsville.....	1		Perth Amboy.....	0	1
Fort Wayne.....	0	2	Trenton.....	0	7
Huntington.....	0		New York:		
Indianapolis.....	3	8	Buffalo.....	3	2
Kokomo.....	0	2	Ithaca.....	0	1
La Fayette.....	0		Lockport.....	0	5
Logansport.....	0		Mount Vernon.....	0	1
Richmond.....	0	1	New York.....	67	66
South Bend.....	1	1	Port Chester.....	1	3
Terre Haute.....	0	1	Rochester.....	1	2
Iowa:			Syracuse.....	2	27
Mason City.....	0	2	Troy.....	1	1
Kansas:			Watertown.....	2	2
Hutchinson.....	3	2	White Plains.....	0	1
Kansas City.....	2	1	North Carolina:		
Salina.....	1		Durham.....	5	4
Topeka.....	1	1	Wilmington.....	0	1
Wichita.....	4	18	Winston-Salem.....	6	3
Kentucky:			Ohio:		
Covington.....	0	2	Akron.....	2	7
Lexington.....	1	1	Barberton.....	1	1
Louisville.....	12	6	Bucyrus.....		2
Louisiana:			Canton.....		1
Monroe.....			Chillicothe.....	0	2
New Orleans.....	9	5	Cincinnati.....	2	1
Maine:			Cleveland.....	8	7
Auburn.....	1	1	Columbus.....	3	10
Biddeford.....	0	1	Cuyahoga Falls.....		2
Lewiston.....			Hamilton.....	5	1
Portland.....	1	2	Ironton.....	1	1
Waterville.....			Marion.....	1	2

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population January 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
California—Continued										
San Bernardino	18,721	11								5
San Diego	74,683	22			1		3		1	1
Santa Cruz	10,917	7								1
Stockton	40,206	5								
Vallejo	21,107	1								1
Colorado:										
Colorado Springs	30,105	15	1	1					30	6
Denver	256,360	63	8	1			2		4	
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport (town) ¹	143,538	40	4	1			1	1	5	5
Bristol (town)	20,620	3								
Derby (town) ¹	11,238	3								
Fairfield (town)	11,475									
Greenwich (town)	22,123									
Hartford (town)	135,035	22	8							1
Manchester (town)	18,370	3								
Milford (town)	10,193	3								
New Haven (town) ¹	162,519	26	8							
New London (town) ¹	25,688	5								
Norwalk (town) ¹	27,700	1								
Norwich (city)	22,304	2								
Delaware:										
Wilmington	110,168	34	1							1
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	101	1	1	1		2		21	14
Georgia:										
Atlanta	200,616	58	5	2	1		7			7
Brunswick	14,413	5								
Macon	52,995		1							
Valdosta	10,783	7	1							1
Idaho:										
Bolse	21,393	3	1							
Illinois:										
Alton	24,682	4	1							
Aurora	36,397	11	3	1	1					
Bloomington	28,725	10								
Blue Island	11,424	2	1							
Centralia	12,491	6								
Chicago	2,701,705	510	96	10	2		30		138	36
Cicero	44,995	11	2							
Danville	33,750	10	2							
Decatur	43,818	5	5	1						
East St. Louis	66,740	14	3							
Elgin	27,454	3	1							
Evanston	37,215	7	3							
Forest Park	10,768	4								
Freeport	19,669	8	1							
Galesburg	23,834	8	1							
Jacksonville	15,713	5	1							
Kewanee	16,026	5	1							
La Salle	13,050	1								
Mattoon	13,552	1								
Oak Park	39,830	16								
Pekin	12,086									
Peoria	76,121	15	6							2
Quincy	35,978	10							3	1
Rockford	65,651	8	3							
Rock Island	35,177	8								1
Springfield	50,133	22								2
Indiana:										
Bloomington	11,505	5								
Crawfordsville	10,139	3								1
East Chicago	35,967	11								
Elkhart	24,277	7								
Fox Wayne	36,549	18	2							
Frankfort	11,585	1								
Gary	55,378	13								2
Hammond	36,004	6	4							
Huntington	14,000	2								
Indianapolis	314,194	60	19	2	1		5		7	5

¹ Coextensive with city of same name.

September 16, 1921.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population January 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana—Continued.										
Kokomo	30,067	9								
La Fayette	22,486	6								
Logansport	21,626	7								1
Marion	23,747	3	5							
Mishawaka	15,195	5	1							1
Muncie	36,624	8								
Richmond	26,765	4	2				2		1	
South Bend	70,983	10	3	1					1	
Terre Haute	66,083	14	2	1						
Iowa:										
Burlington	24,057	6								
Clinton	24,151							1		
Council Bluffs	36,162	4					2	1	2	2
Mason City	20,063	3								1
Muscatine	16,068	3								
Sioux City	71,227						1			
Kansas:										
Atchison	12,630		2	1			2			
Coffeyville	13,452	4	1							
Fort Scott	10,603	1								
Hutchinson	23,298		8							
Kansas City	101,177		4							4
Leavenworth	16,912		1							
Parsons	16,628	6								
Topeka	50,022	11	21	1			5		5	
Wichita	72,128	19	1				6			
Kentucky:										
Covington	57,121	12	1							
Lexington	41,534	12	2			1				
Louisville	234,891	48	8		11		8		7	3
Paducah	24,735								2	
Louisiana:										
Lake Charles	13,088	6								
Monroe	12,675	3								
New Orleans	387,219	150					1		21	11
Maine:										
Auburn	16,985	6	1				1			1
Bath	14,731	4								
Biddeford	18,008	5								
Lewiston	31,791	10	1				5		1	2
Portland	69,272	20	1							
Waterville	13,351						1			
Maryland:										
Baltimore	733,826	158	19		4	1	11		33	20
Cumberland	29,837	15	1				1			
Massachusetts:										
Adams	12,967							1		
Arlington	18,665	2					1			1
Attleboro	19,731		1							1
Belmont	10,749		1							
Beverly	22,561	4								1
Boston	748,060	174	38	3	11		11		51	17
Braintree	10,580	2								
Brookline	37,748	8								
Cambridge	109,694	18	2		2				4	3
Chelsea	43,184	10					5	1	1	2
Chicopee	36,214	6						1		1
Danvers	11,108									
Everett	40,120	6	1				6			
Fall River	120,485	30	2	1					3	2
Framingham	17,033	3								
Greenfield	15,462	1								
Haverhill	53,884	9	8						3	1
Holyoke	60,203	11	1						4	
Lawrence	94,270	20	1					1		1
Leominster	19,744	4					1		3	
Lowell	112,479	22	2						4	3
Lynn	99,148	17	5		4					1
Malden	49,103	7	3		4		2		2	1
Medford	39,038	11								3
Methuen	15,189	3	1				1		1	
New Bedford	121,217	24	7				2		5	
Newburyport	15,618	3	1				1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population January 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Massachusetts—Continued.										
Newton	46,054	9	1		1					
North Adams	22,282	3								1
Northampton	21,951	13	1							1
Pittsfield	41,751	4							1	4
Plymouth	13,045	3								1
Quincy	47,876	8	2		7		1		2	
Saugus	10,874	1							1	
Somerville	93,091	11	2		1		2	1	1	1
Springfield	129,563	20	2	1	1		3	3		
Taunton	37,137	14	1						1	2
Wakefield	13,025	1	1		1		1			
Waltham	30,915	9	1	1						1
Watertown	21,457	1	1							
West Springfield	13,443	4								
Westfield	18,604	3	1							
Winthrop	15,455	5	1		1				1	1
Woburn	16,574	2								
Worcester	179,754	35	13		2		2			3
Michigan:										
Alpena	11,101						2			
Ann Arbor	19,516	9	1				2			
Battle Creek	36,164						1			
Benton Harbor	12,233						1			
Detroit	993,739	193	55	6	7		20	48	13	
Flint	91,599	16	8		1		4			
Grand Rapids	137,534	27	10	1			2		3	3
Hamtramck	48,615	9	4					2	1	
Highland Park	46,499	3			1		1		2	
Ironwood	15,739	4								
Ishpeming	10,500	2	1							
Kalamazoo	48,858	10	3					4	2	
Marquette	12,718	4								
Muskegon	36,570	8								
Pontiac	34,273	5	2				4			
Port Huron	25,944	9	1							
Saginaw	61,903	15	4		2			1	2	
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096	3	1							
Minnesota:										
Austin	10,118	1								
Duluth	98,917	24	3	1	1		4	1		2
Hibbing	15,089	2	2				2			
Mankato	12,469							13		
Minneapolis	380,582	66	22	3	2		17	17	2	
Rochester	13,722	21						1	1	
St. Paul	234,565	46	9	1	1		4		15	9
Winona	19,143	4					7			
Missouri:										
Independence	11,686	5								
Joplin	29,885		1				2			
Kansas City	324,410	9	14		1		4		4	4
St. Joseph	77,939	29	1				4			
St. Louis	772,897	173	34	2	3		4	30	9	
Springfield	39,631	10		2						
Montana:										
Billings	15,100	5					1		3	1
Great Falls	24,121	5	1	1						
Missoula	12,668	5						1		
Nebraska:										
Lincoln	54,934	19					1			
Omaha	191,601	47	10	1			3			1
Nevada:										
Reno	12,016	6					2			
New Hampshire:										
Berlin	16,104	1							1	
Concord	22,167	5	1					2		2
Dover	13,029	4								
Keene	11,210	1						1		
Manchester	78,384	22	13				1			1
Nashua	28,379	7								
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park	12,400	2					1		3	
Atlantic City	50,582	10					1			
Bayonne	76,754	3					2		4	
Belleville	15,660	1					2		2	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion January 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Jersey—Continued.										
Bloomfield.	22,019	3			3					
Clifton.	26,470	5								
East Orange.	50,710	4	2				1		2	
Elizabeth.	95,682		3	1	5		3			
Englewood.	11,627	3					3			
Garfield.	19,381	4	1							
Hackensack.	17,667	6	1				2			
Hoboken.	68,166	15	2	1			1	1	2	
Irvington.	25,480						1		1	
Kearny.	26,724	3					3		1	
Montclair.	28,810	2							1	
Morristown.	12,548	3								
New Brunswick.	32,779	8								
Newark.	414,216	72	5	1	3		6		25	3
Orange.	33,268	7			1					
Passaic.	63,324	16	1		1				3	
Paterson.	135,866		8		3				8	
Perth Amboy.	41,707	9	4	1					4	1
Phillipsburg.	16,923	4								
Plainfield.	27,700	2								
Rahway.	11,042	3							1	
Summit.	10,174	4								
Trenton.	119,280	26	2		1				2	1
Union.	20,651				3					
West Hoboken.	40,068	5	2							
West New York.	29,925	4			1		1			
West Orange.	15,573		1							
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.	15,157	17					1	1	7	
New York:										
Albany.	113,344		2						5	
Auburn.	36,192	5	3	2						
Buffalo.	506,775	100	23	3			6	27	9	
Cohoes.	22,987	3		1	1					
Geneva.	14,648	3							1	
Glens Falls.	16,638	4			1					
Ithaca.	17,004	4								
Jamesstown.	38,917	6	5	2	5		9		1	
Lockport.	21,308	7					1		1	
Middletown.	18,420						1			
Mount Vernon.	42,726	4							1	
Newburgh.	30,365	5							1	
New York.	5,621,151	1,056	77	7	26		35	1	265	190
Niagara Falls.	50,760	15	5	2			4			
North Tonawanda.	15,482	2								
Olean.	20,506	6								
Peekskill.	15,868	2	4		1					
Port Chester.	16,573	1	1							
Poughkeepsie.	35,000	10							2	
Rochester.	295,750	75	17				1		4	5
Saratoga Springs.	13,181	6							1	1
Schenectady.	88,723	8	6				3		1	
Syracuse.	171,717	33	22	1	2		8		2	4
Troy.	72,013	18							3	2
Watertown.	31,285						1		2	2
Watervliet.	16,073	4								
White Plains.	21,031	4							1	
Yonkers.	100,226	15			1		3			3
North Carolina:										
Charlotte.	46,338	9	3				2			
Durham.	21,719	4	1							1
Greensboro.	19,861	4								
Raleigh.	24,418	11	2							1
Rocky Mount.	12,742	3								
Wilmington.	33,372	10	1				1			
Winston-Salem.	48,395	13					1			
North Dakota:										
Fargo.	21,961		1				1			
Ohio:										
Akron.	208,435	29	6				3		1	
Alliance.	21,603	9					1		1	
Barberton.	18,811	6	1				1		1	

¹ Pulmonary tuberculosis only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population January 1, 1920, subject to correction.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ohio—Continued.										
Bucyrus	10,425	2								
Canon	87,091	19	5				10		1	
Chillicothe	15,831	4							1	
Cincinnati	401,247	108	8	1			7		20	8
Cleveland	706,836	27	3				14			
Columbus	237,031	54	5				5		5	4
Dayton	152,569	35	4				10			
East Cleveland	27,292	4							1	
Findlay	17,021	4							1	
Hamilton	39,675	14	1							
Ironton	14,007	5								1
Lancaster	14,700	5					1			
Lorain	37,285	10	1							1
Marion	27,891								2	
Middletown	23,594	5					1			1
Newark	26,718	7	3	1	1		1			
New Philadelphia	10,718	2								
Niles	13,080	2	1							
Norwood	24,966	2					2			
Piqua	15,044	3								
Portsmouth	33,011	19	1				1		1	2
Sandusky	22,897	4								
Springfield	60,940	13	16	1	1		1		2	
Toledo	243,109	50	12				7			7
Youngstown	132,358	34	5				1	3		2
Zanesville	29,569	13								
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma City	91,258	12	3				3		3	
Tulsa	72,075		3							
Pennsylvania:										
Philadelphia	1,823,158	411	23	6	5		28	1	65	32
Rhode Island:										
Cranton	29,407	5								
Cumberland (town)	10,077	1							1	1
East Providence (town)	21,793	2								
Newport	30,255	5								
Pawtucket	64,248	14	2	1						
Providence	237,595	50	3	1			2	1		3
South Carolina:										
Charleston	67,957	17								3
Columbia	37,524		2				1			
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls	25,176	2								
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	57,805	2								
Knoxville	77,818	1					1		3	3
Memphis	162,351	57	8						9	2
Nashville	118,342	55	8	1			1	1	3	2
Texas:										
Austin	34,876	12	4							1
Beaumont	40,422	5					2		1	
Corpus Christi	10,522		1	1						
Dallas	158,976	34	3	1					2	2
El Paso	77,543	36					2		7	
Fort Worth	105,482	21	3						2	1
Galveston	44,255	8	1				1			
Waco	38,500	3								1
Utah:										
Salt Lake City	118,110	24	5				2			2
Vermont:										
Burlington	22,779	6	2				1			1
Rutland	14,954	5								
Virginia:										
Alexandria	18,060	3								1
Lynchburg	29,956	7	4						2	1
Norfolk	115,777		3						2	2
Petersburg	31,002	9	2				4		4	3
Portsmouth	54,387	14								4
Richmond	171,667	33	3				3		8	3
Roanoke	50,842	13	10				5			1

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 27, 1921—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BERIBERI ON VESSEL.

Steamship "New China"—At Mazatlan, Mexico, from Hongkong.

The steamship *New China* arrived August 14, 1921, at Mazatlan, Mexico, direct from Hongkong, with 60 cases of beriberi on board and a history of 2 fatal cases occurring en route. Two additional deaths occurred on board while the vessel lay at anchor in Mazatlan Bay. The vessel had a passenger list of 900 Chinese laborers. The *New China* was stated, August 19, to be destined for Manzanillo or Salina Cruz, Mexico, after leaving Mazatlan.

YELLOW FEVER ON VESSEL.

Steamship "Lurline"—Mazatlan, Mexico, from Manzanillo.

The steamship *Lurline* arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, from Manzanillo, Mexico, August 13, 1921, with two cases of yellow fever on board. The patients were stated to have become infected at Manzanillo.

CHILE.

Epidemic Typhus Fever—Concepcion.

Under date of August 1, 1921, epidemic typhus fever was reported at Concepcion, Chile, with 30 cases in hospital and an estimated total of 100 cases in the city.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Cuba as follows:

Habana.

Disease.	Aug. 11-20, 1921.		Remaining under treatment Aug. 20, 1921.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	1	.....
Chicken pox.....	3	1	1
Diphtheria.....			
Leprosy.....			11
Malaria.....	56	2	72
Smallpox.....			2
Typhoid fever.....	17	4	28

¹ From the interior, 56; from abroad, 1.

² From the interior, 10; from abroad, 1.

Provinces.

Province.	Disease.						
	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Malaria.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Typhoid fever.
Camaguey.....		1		17	2	58	19
Habana.....	1		4	56			34
Matanzas.....		1			1		30
Oriente.....		2	2	181	16		40
Pinar del Rio.....			1	16		1	9
Santa Clara.....		12	8	5	1	5	29
Total.....	1	16	16	275	20	168	161

ECUADOR.**Public Conferences on Hygiene and Prevention of Disease—Guayaquil.**

According to information dated August 5, 1921, public conferences on hygiene and the prevention of disease have been instituted by the medical department of Guayaquil. The first conference was held August 3, 1921, the subject being venereal diseases.

JAMAICA.**Infectious Disease (Alastrim or Kaffir Pox).**

During the week ended August 20, 1921, 78 new cases of alastrim, or Kaffir pox, were reported in the Island of Jamaica.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston and Vicinity.

During the period under report 4 cases of typhoid fever were reported in Kingston and 23 cases in the surrounding country.

SENEGAL.**Plague—Human Cases—Rodent Plague—Dakar.**

During the month of July, 1921, 105 cases of plague with 84 deaths were reported at Dakar, Senegal, West Africa. The occurrence is stated to have been, with one or two exceptions, among natives, and the mortality from the disease was reported only among natives. Rodent plague was reported present.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**Typhus Fever—Cape Province—Month of May, 1921.**

During the month of May, 1921, 14 cases of typhus fever, with 3 deaths, occurring among the white population, and 528 cases, with 48 deaths, among the colored population were reported in the Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 16, 1921.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	July 10-16	4	1	
Calcutta	July 3-23	74	59	
Karachi	July 24-30	6	6	
Madras	July 24-30	4	2	
Rangoon	July 17-23	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila	July 10-23	7	1	
Province—				
Batangas	July 3-9	5	2	
Cebu	June 26-July 2	1		
Mindoro	June 12-18	1	1	
Union	June 26-July 2	1		

PLAQUE.

Azores				
Capelas	Aug. 6-12	1	1	
Ribeira Grande	do	11	4	
China:				
Amoy	July 10-23		19	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	July 16-31	1		
India:				
Bombay	July 10-16	5	5	
Karachi	July 24-30	1	1	
Madras Presidency	July 24-30	60	27	
Rangoon	July 17-23	62	51	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda	Apr. 24-June 4	11		
Senegal:				
Dakar	June 1-30	49	42	
Do.	July 1-31	105	84	With few exceptions, all cases among natives. Rodent plague present.

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro	July 24-30	17	5	
China:				
Chungking	July 3-23			Present.
Nanking	July 17-30			Do.
Colombia:				
Santa Marta	Aug. 14-20			Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla	Aug. 14-27	8		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	July 16-31	9	1	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien	Aug. 7-13	21	1	
India:				
Bombay	July 10-16	10	5	
Calcutta	July 10-16	2	2	
Karachi	July 24-30	1		
Madras	July 24-30	6	3	
Italy:				
Catania	Aug. 8-14			In Province: 1 case.
Palermo	June 29-July 19	3		
Mexico:				
Mexico City	July 24-Aug. 6	32		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Newfoundland:				
Tilton	Aug. 20-26	3		
Portugal:				
Lisbon	July 3-Aug. 13	22		
Spain:				
Malaga	July 1-31		33	
Valencia	Aug. 7-20	2		
Tunis	Aug. 13-19	1		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province	July 3-9			Outbreaks.
Southern Rhodesia	July 14-20	27		
Transvaal	July 3-10			Do.

¹From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls and other sources.

September 16, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 16, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria: Algiers.....	July 1-31.....	19	5	
Chile: Concepcion.....				July 25-Aug. 1, 1921: In hospital, 30 cases; in city, estimated, 100 cases.
Mexico: Mexico City.....	July 24-Aug. 6....	23	.....	Including municipalities in Federal District.
Union of South Africa: Cape Province.....	May 1-31.....	542	51	Of these, 14 cases, 3 deaths among white population.
Do.....	July 3-9.....			Outbreaks.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Mexico: Vera Cruz (State)— Barra de Penn Mex.....	July 17-23.....	1	1	
.....do.....		3	1	
Casamalopam.....				

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China: Amoy.....	July 3-9.....		3	
India: Bombay.....	May 1-June 18.....	11	10	Mar. 6-June 25, 1921: Deaths, 75,281.
Do.....	June 26-July 9.....	12	6	
Calcutta.....	May 8-June 25.....	507	521	
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....	51	46	
Karachi.....	July 10-23.....	22	22	
Madras.....	May 15-June 25.....	3	2	
Do.....	June 26-July 16.....	6	2	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-June 25.....	18	17	
Do.....	June 26-July 16.....	12	7	
Indo-China: City— Cholon.....	June 6-12.....	5	4	Jan. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 80; deaths, 15.
Saigon.....	May 9-June 12.....	65	44	May 29-June 12, 1921: Cases, 251; deaths, 202.
Province— Annam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	42	.....	In January, 1920: No cases.
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	8	2	January, 1920: Cases, 27; deaths, 14.
Cochin-China.....	.....do.....	18	9	January, 1920: Cases, 13; deaths, 10.
Tonkin.....	.....do.....	12	4	January, 1920: No cases.
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	May 22-June 25.....	4	.....
Do.....	July 3-9.....	7	.....
Province— Batangas.....	June 12-18.....	2	1	
Laguna.....	June 19-25.....	1	.....
Pampanga.....	June 5-11.....	1	1	
Tarlac.....	June 19-25.....	1	1	
Poland: Baranowicze.....	Aug. 18.....			Present.
Bialystok.....	July 25.....			Do.
Pinsk.....	.....do.....			Do.
Russia: Districts— Kazan.....	Jan. 1-July 13.....	434	.....	Jan. 1-July 13, 1921: Cases, 27,779.
Kharkov.....	.....do.....	257	.....	Of these, 24,000 reported in June, 1921.
Kursk.....	.....do.....	528	.....
Moscow.....	.....do.....	296	.....
Orel.....	.....do.....	140	.....
Rjasan.....	.....do.....	129	.....	City, 192 cases. Volga region.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia—Continued.				
Districts—Continued.				
Saratov.....	Jan. 1-July 13.....	7,005		Volga region.
Simbirsk.....	do.....	814		Do.
Tambov.....	do.....	1,396		
Voronezh.....	do.....	2,633		
Don Territory.....	do.....	2,356		
Kuban Territory.....	do.....	1,718		Black Sea region.
Petrograd.....	July 6.....	6		
Rostov-on-Don.....	June 1.....	747		Present on Orenburg-Tashkent line, and at Chejabinsk, Perm, Petropavlovsk, Ufa, and in Smolensk and Vitebsk districts during period under report.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 24-June 11.....	19	4	
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....	2		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 12-18.....	1	1	

PLAQUE.

Algeria:				
Annale district.....	May 31-July 3.....	71	22	Native district about 140 kilometers from Algiers.
Asia Minor:				
Smyrna.....	June 19-25.....	1		In suburbs.
Do.....	July 3-30.....	3		
Azores:				
St. Michael Island.....	Aug. 13.....	5	3	At two localities, vicinity of Ponta Delgada.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 15-June 18.....	3	2	
Maranhao.....	June 28.....	1	1	
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony—				
Kisumu.....	Apr. 24-May 21.....			Present.
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....			Do.
Cape Verde Islands:				
St. Vincent.....	Aug. 12-18.....	6	3	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 8-June 11.....	2	2	
Do.....	June 26-July 16.....	2	2	Four cases rodent plague.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 15-June 23.....	7	2	
Do.....	July 3-9.....		3	
Foochow.....	May 15-21.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 21-June 25.....	81	50	May 1-7, 1921: Plague rat found.
Manchuria—				
Harbin.....	May 3-22.....	46		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 15.....	10	1	
Egypt:				
City—				
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 21.....	10	3	Jan. 1-July 21, 1921: Cases, 230; deaths, 95.
Do.....	July 1-18.....	13	3	
Port Said.....	June 15-27.....	4	2	
Do.....	July 1-20.....	9	4	
Suez.....	May 20-June 30.....	9	5	One case pneumonic.
Do.....	July 1-18.....	5	3	
Province—				
Assiout.....	May 21-June 16.....	9	1	One case septicemic.
Beni-Souef.....	July 10.....	1		
Gharbich.....	June 2-5.....	7		
Do.....	July 9-17.....	7		
Girgeh.....	July 6-13.....	5	4	
Minch.....	May 28-June 10.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 13-20.....	5	3	
Hawaii:				
Kalopa.....	July 15-19.....	1	1	
Paauhau.....	May 21.....	1		

September 16, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				
Bombay	May 1-June 25	287	204	
Do.	June 26-July 9	15	10	
Calcutta	May 8-June 18	11	11	
Karachi	May 8-June 25	18	14	
Do.	June 26-July 2	1	1	
Madras Presidency	May 22-June 25	112	72	
Do.	June 26-July 23	139	80	
Rangoon	Apr. 24-June 25	162	142	
Do.	June 26-July 16	151	125	
Indo-China				
Saigon	May 23-June 12	4	1	
Madagascar	July 11			
Tananaive				
Mesopotamia				
Bagdad	Apr. 1-May 31	32	35	
Mexico				
Ciudad Victoria	June 7	1		
Tampico	June 11-30	36		
Do.	July 1-Aug. 21	21	8	
Peru				
Department—				
Arequipa	Mar. 1-31	2		
Callao	do	7	1	
Lambayeque	do	2	1	
Liberdad	do	12	7	
Lima	do	32	16	
Piura	do	21	19	
Ancahs	Apr. 1-30	4	1	
Arequipa	do	3	3	
Callao	do	8		
Lambayeque	do	1	1	
Liberdad	do	16	5	
Lima	do	6	3	
Piura	do	5	7	
Liberdad—				
Salaverry	June 1-15	1		
Trujillo	do	2	3	
Lima—				
Lima	do	2	3	
Piura—				
Piura	do	1		
Talara	do	4	3	
Callao—				
Callao	June 16-30	1		
Do.	July 1-15	5	1	
Lima—				
Lima	June 16-30	3	1	
Do.	July 1-15	2	2	
Mollendo	do	2		
Poland				
Porto Rico				
Caguas	Aug. 7-13	3	2	
Manati	July 17-23	1	1	
Martin Pena	July 3-9	1		
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda	June 5-18	5		
Russia:				
Siberia—				
Vladivostok	May 1-31	141	145	
Senegal:				
Dakar	do	5	5	
Do.	June 28-July 2	49	42	
Siam:				
Bangkok	Apr. 24-June 18	7	6	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.
PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 8-June 18.....	5	5	
Do.....	June 23-July 2.....	2	2	
Syria:				
Alexandretta.....	July 10-Aug. 6.....	18	4	
Beirut.....	May 31-June 30.....	2	—	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	1	—	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	July 10-16.....	1	—	
On vessels:				
S. S. Kishenev.....	May 2.....	1	—	
S. S. Oreland.....				At Chefoo, China. Plague death en route. Vessel sent to quarantine, Kentucky Island, where to May 6 a total of 16 deaths was reported. (Public Health Reports, July 1, 1921, p. 1534.)
S. S. Ralph Moller.....	June 8.....	4	1	At Genoa, Italy, June 12, 1921, from La Plata, Argentina. Two fatal cases plague in crew en route.
S. S. Tenyo Maru.....				At Chefoo, China, from Vladivostok, Siberia. Three fatal cases en route. One case with fatal termination removed at Vladivostok.
				En route between Nagasaki and Kobe, Japan, June 28, 1921, 1 fatal case.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algers.....	May 1-June 30.....	3	—	
Asia Minor:				
Smyrna.....	May 22-28.....	1	—	
Do.....	July 24-30.....	2	—	On the s. s. Nicholas.
Australia:				
Victoria—				
Geelong.....	May 5-16.....	2	—	
Melbourne.....	Apr. 9-23.....	4	1	Mild. Mild epidemic.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	4	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 28-May 22.....	28	4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 8-June 18.....	11	2	
Do.....	June 26-July 16.....	4	—	
Sao Paulo.....	May 23-June 26.....	7	2	
Do.....	June 27-July 2.....	5	2	
British East Africa:				
Kenya Colony—				
Zanzibar.....	May 8-14.....	12	4	Origin, India.
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	May 15-31.....	6	—	
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	May 26-June 18.....	3	—	
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	May 28-June 25.....	8	—	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	do.....	6	—	
Do.....	June 26-Aug. 3.....	5	—	
New Brunswick—				
Charlotte County.....	July 10-16.....	7	—	
Madawaska County.....	Aug. 7-13.....	1	—	
Restigouche County.....	June 19-25.....	1	—	
Westmoreland County.....	June 26-July 2.....	2	—	
Nova Scotia—				
Sydney.....	June 5-18.....	2	—	
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....	4	—	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS, FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.
Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.
SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Ontario—				
Fort William and Port Arthur.	Aug. 7-13.	1	—	
Hamilton.	June 12-18.	3	—	
Do.	July 3-9.	1	—	
Kingston.	June 5-11.	1	—	
London.	June 5-25.	2	—	
Montreal.	June 12-18.	1	—	
Do.	July 17-23.	1	—	
North Bay.	June 11-25.	3	—	
Do.	June 26-July 9.	2	—	
Ottawa.	June 12-25.	21	—	
Do.	June 26-Aug. 13.	35	—	
At two localities in vicinity, 2 cases.				
Chile:				
Antofagasta.	May 16-June 19.	228	106	
Arica.	May 31.	2	—	
Mejillones.	May 30-June 5.	—	—	Present. Also at interior nitrate plants.
Valparaiso.	June 20-July 2.	4	—	
China:				
Amoy.	May 8-June 4.	4	—	
Do.	June 26-July 2.	1	—	
Antung.	May 16-June 26.	12	2	
Canton.	Apr. 1-30.	—	—	Present.
Chungking.	May 1-June 25.	—	—	Do.
Do.	June 26-July 2.	—	—	Do.
Foochow.	May 8-June 25.	—	—	Do.
Do.	June 26-July 2.	—	—	Do.
Hankow.	May 15-21.	4	1	
Do.	July 10-16.	1	—	
Hongkong.	Apr. 24-June 25.	99	84	
Manchuria—				
Dairen.	May 9-June 26.	44	5	
Do.	June 27-July 10.	6	—	
Harbin.	May 16-June 13.	5	—	
Do.	June 27-July 10.	2	—	
Mukden.	May 22-June 11.	—	—	Do.
Do.	July 3-9.	—	—	Do.
Nanking.	May 8-June 25.	—	—	Do.
Do.	June 26-July 16.	—	—	Do.
Shanghai.	June 20-26.	1	—	Do.
Do.	July 3-9.	—	1	Mission hospital.
Tientsin.	May 8-June 25.	31	—	
Do.	June 26-July 9.	5	1	
Tsingtau.	May 9-June 12.	4	1	
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.	May 1-June 30.	11	3	
Fusan.	do.	12	3	
Gensan.	do.	5	2	
Seoul.	do.	3	—	
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.	June 5-25.	—	—	Present.
Do.	June 26-Aug. 13.	—	—	Do.
Cuba:				
Antilla.	June 5-25.	7	—	
Do.	June 26-Aug. 5.	56	—	
Cienfuegos.	June 26-Aug. 13.	2	—	
Matanzas.	June 12-18.	1	1	
Do.	July 8-31.	4	2	
Nuevitas.	July 4-10.	6	—	
Santiago.	June 1-30.	28	2	
Do.	July 1-31.	20	1	
Dominican Republic.				
La Ramona.	Aug. 25.	—	—	
San Pedro de Macoris.	Aug. 19-25.	40	2	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.	May 1-June 30.	31	—	In eastern Provinces, Aug. 25, 1921, 2,000 cases, estimated.
Do.	July 1-15.	10	—	Cases numerous.
Egypt:				
Cairo.	Mar. 19-Apr. 29.	2	1	
Port Said.	Apr. 2-May 20.	10	—	On sugar estates in same Province, about 400 cases.
Finland.	May 1-15.	1	—	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
France:				
Brest.....	May 22-June 4.....	18		
Rouen.....	May 1-29.....	2		
Germany.....				Apr. 24-May 28, 1921: Cases, 12. Additional, Apr. 17-May 7, 1921: Cases, 57; deaths, 7.
Great Britain:				
Nottingham.....	May 29-June 4.....	1		
Do.....	July 3-16.....	6		
Queenstown.....	July 3-9.....	1		
Southampton.....	June 26-July 2.....	1		
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	June 6-12.....		1	
Haiti:				
Cape Haitien.....	June 19-25.....	24	2	
Do.....	June 26-Aug. 6.....	96	7	
India:				Mar. 20-May 21, 1921: Deaths, 3,232. June 5-25, 1921: Deaths, 958.
Bombay.....	May 1-June 25.....	84	50	
Do.....	June 26-July 9.....	19	15	
Calcutta.....	May 8-June 25.....	8	8	
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....	3	3	
Karachi.....	May 20-June 25.....	25	17	
Do.....	June 26-July 23.....	7	2	
Madras.....	May 8-June 25.....	33	11	
Do.....	June 26-July 16.....	12	7	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 24-June 4.....	20	3	
Do.....	July 10-16.....	1		
Indo-China:				Jan. 1-31, 1921; Cases, 102; deaths, 15.
City				
Saigon.....	May 9-15.....	2	1	
Province—				
Anam.....	Jan. 1-31.....	35		January, 1920: Cases, 16; deaths, 3.
Cambodia.....	do.....	21	3	January, 1920: Cases, 139; deaths, 54.
Cochin China.....	do.....	19	12	January, 1920: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Tonkin.....	do.....	27		January, 1920: Cases, 224; deaths, 43.
Italy:				
Catania.....				Province: June 6-20, 1921: Cases, 5. In Province: Cases, 6.
Do.....	July 18-24.....			
Genoa.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	11		
Do.....	July 4-10.....	2		
Messina.....	May 23-June 26.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 11-17.....	1		In Province, July 4-17, 1921: Cases, 9.
Palermo.....	May 18-June 21.....	7	1	
Milan.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 24-June 26.....	3		
Nagasaki.....	May 23-June 23.....	6	1	
Taiwan Island.....	July 1-10.....	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	June 19-25.....	2		
West Java—				
Bandoeng.....	May 27-June 3.....	1		
Batavia.....	May 6-June 23.....	17	15	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	2	2	
Buitenzorg.....	Apr. 29-June 23.....	16		
Garoet.....	May 6-12.....	1		
Krawang.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	33	5	
Lebak.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....	12	2	
Pandeglang.....	June 3-30.....	2	1	
Jugoslavia.....				Mar. 14-May 13, 1921: Cases, 334; deaths, 83. June 27-July 10, 1921: Cases, 111; deaths, 27.
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	3	1	
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	July 11-20.....	1		
Chihuahua.....	May 23-June 27.....		3	
Mexico City.....	May 15-June 25.....	246		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.....	June 26-July 23.....	96		Do.

September 16, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
San Luis Potosi.	July 17-Aug. 6.	.....	2	
Vera Cruz.	June 13-19.	.....	1	
Do.	July 11-Aug. 7.	.....	2	
Panama.	Canal Zone.	.....	
Colon.	Jan. 1-June 10.	2		
Panama.	do.	111		
Poland.	Jan. 1-July 25.	54		
District—				
Bialystok.	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.	3		
Cracovia.	do.	56	6	
Kielce.	do.	180	26	
Leopol.	do.	52	16	
Lodz.	do.	72	9	
Lublin.	do.	307	30	
Posen.	do.	26	2	
Silesia.	do.	10		In Teschen.
Stanislawow.	do.	30	5	
Tarnopol.	do.	156	31	
Warsaw.	do.	36	4	
Warsaw City.	do.	90	13	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.	May 15-June 25.	.....	34	
Do.	June 26-July 2.	.....	2	
Oporto.	June 19-25.	1		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.	May 8-28.	8		
Do.	July 10-16.	4		
Rumania:				
District—				
Hotin.	Apr. 1-30.	40	9	
Orhei.	Mar. 1-31.	2		
Russia:				
Province—				
Estonia.	Apr. 1-June 30.	9		
Latvia—	Apr. 1-May 31.	41		
Riga.	June 1-30.	1		
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.	May 1-31.	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar.	May 1-31.	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.	May 12-June 22.	.....	13	
Do.	July 7-20.	.....	4	
Madrid.	June 1-30.	2		
Malaga.	May 1-June 30.	.....	57	
Tarragona.	May 9-15.	.....	1	
Valencia.	May 22-28.	1		
Do.	July 2-Aug. 6.	7	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.	June 12-18.	1		
Do.	July 10-16.	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Zurich.	May 28-June 11.	10		
Do.	July 3-16.	3		
Syria:				
Aleppo.	Apr. 9-16.	.....	
Beirut.	May 10-30.	1	1	Present.
Tunis:				
Tunis.	May 30-June 17.	2	3	
Do.	July 2-Aug. 12.	7	6	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.	June 12-25.	5		
Do.	June 26-July 30.	7		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.	Apr. 24-June 25.	.....	
Do.	June 26-July 2.	.....	
Natal.	Apr. 24-June 25.	.....		Do.
Orange Free State.	May 29-June 25.	.....		Do.
Transvaal.	May 22-June 18.	.....		Do.
On vessel:				
S. S. Niagara.	June 1.	1		At Sydney, Australia, from Vancouver via Fiji and New Zealand.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-June 30.....	109	25	
Oran.....	May 22-June 30.....	35	28	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	15	12	
Asia Minor:				
Smyrna.....	June 12-18.....	1	.....	In district.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Apr. 1-30.....	32	39	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 19-25.....	1	1	
Porto Alegre.....	do.....	.....	3	
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	Apr. 12-June 20.....	.....	8	
Valparaiso.....	Mar. 27-May 28.....	.....	4	
Do.....	June 26-July 2.....	.....	2	
China:				
Antung.....	May 30-June 5.....	1	.....
Do.....	June 27-July 10.....	6	.....
Hankow.....	May 22-June 11.....	3	.....
Manchuria—				
Harbin.....	May 23-29.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 4-10.....	1	.....
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....
Fusan.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Gensan.....	May 1-June 30.....	4	.....
Seoul.....	May 1-31.....	1	.....
Czechoslovakia:				
Prague.....	June 5-26.....	5	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 21-June 23.....	21	8	
Do.....	June 24-Aug. 5.....	20	7	
Cairo.....	Mar. 19-May 27.....	657	62	
Port Said.....	Apr. 2-May 13.....	8	2	
Finland.....	May 1-15.....	5	.....
Germany.....	May 27-June 4.....	1	.....	Apr. 24-June 4, 1921: Cases, 7.
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain:				
Dublin.....	May 29-June 4.....	1	.....
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-June 26.....	21	6	
Do.....	June 27-July 3.....	1	.....
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	May 23-June 5.....	7	2	Jan. 1-July 13, 1921: Cases, 71, occurring in four counties.
Jugoslavia:				
Belgrade.....	May 1-14.....	6	.....	Jan. 30-Mar. 26, 1921: Cases, 242; deaths, 36. June 27-July 3, 1921: Cases, 23; deaths, 7.
Zagreb.....	June 19-25.....	3	.....
Do.....	July 10-16.....	2	.....
Mesopotamia:				
Bagdad.....	May 1-31.....	1	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	May 15-June 25.....	102	.....	Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.....	June 26-July 23.....	69	.....	Present.
San Luis Potosi.....	July 31-Aug. 6.....	.....	.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30, 1921: Cases, 11,489; deaths, 1,131.
Poland:				
District—				
Bialystok.....	Mar 1-Apr. 30.....	853	45	
Cracovia.....	do.....	603	90	
Kielce.....	do.....	848	62	
Leopol.....	do.....	2,508	277	
Lodz.....	do.....	521	53	
Lublin.....	do.....	1,446	83	
Posen.....	do.....	77	5	
Silesia.....	do.....	26	.....
Stanislawow.....	do.....	1,557	232	
Tarnopol.....	do.....	1,855	194	
Warsaw.....	do.....	972	61	
Warsaw city.....	do.....	223	29	
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	July 12-18.....	1	.....
Rumania:				
District—				
Hotin.....	Apr. 1-30.....	107	10	
Kishinev.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	89	.....
Orhei.....	Mar. 1-May 30.....	146	.....

September 16, 1921.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Province—				
Estonia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	113	.....
Latvia.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	417	.....
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 1-June 30.....	5	3	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	3	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	May 20-June 10.....	1	1	
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	June 11-17.....	.....	3	
Do.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 22-June 18.....	11	.....
Do.....	June 26-July 30.....	8	.....
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 24-June 25, 1921: Outbreaks. June 26-July 2, 1921: Outbreaks.
Capetown.....	May 13-19.....	10	3	
East London.....	May 22-June 18.....	1	1	At native cantonment in vicinity.
Orange Free State.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 24-May 28, 1921: Outbreaks.
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 21-27.....	.....	1	
On vessel:				
S. S. Norden.....	Aug. 18.....	1	.....	At Marcus Hook Quarantine, Pa., from Tampico, Mexico, via Nuevitas, Cuba.

YELLOW FEVER.

British Honduras:				
Belize.....	Aug. 22.....	3	1	
Mexico:				
Alamo.....	June 1-30.....	10	.....	State of Vera Cruz.
Do.....	July 19.....	4	1	
Playa Obispo.....	Aug. 23.....	1	.....	Territory of Quintana Roo.
Tampico.....	July 11-17.....	3	2	State of Tamaulipas.
Tuxpam.....	July 25.....	1	1	State of Vera Cruz.
Vera Cruz.....	June 13-27.....	7	.....	Do.
Do.....	July 25-31.....	1	1	Do.
Zapotol.....	July 14.....	1	1	Do.
Peru:				
Department—				
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	Mar. 1-31.....	20	10	Mar. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 66; deaths, 25. Apr. 1-31, 1921: Cases, 106; deaths, 32, in 13 localities.
Chongollape.....	do.....	2	2	June 1-30, 1921: Cases, 25; deaths, 13. July 1-15, 1921: Cases, 2.
Ferrenafe.....	do.....	.....	1	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	15	5	
Monsefu.....	do.....	18	4	
Motupe.....	do.....	1	1	
Pornalca.....	do.....	5	1	
Villa Eten.....	do.....	5	1	
Callao—				
Callao.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....	At quarantine station. From Chiclayo.
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	23	5	
Chongollape.....	do.....	10	1	
Jayanca.....	do.....	5	2	
Lambayeque.....	do.....	5	2	
Monsefu.....	do.....	8	5	
Motupe.....	do.....	45	11	
Olmos.....	do.....	2	4	
Villa Eten.....	do.....	2	.....
Zana.....	do.....	1	.....
Libertad—				
Guadalupe.....	do.....	2	.....
Pueblo Nuevo.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	do.....	1	1	Country.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from July 2 to Sept. 9, 1921—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Department—Continued.				
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	June 1-15.....	4	3	
Monserru.....	do.....	3	.....
Pacora.....	do.....	1	.....
Libertad—				
Casa Grande.....	do.....	1	.....	Farm.
Pacanga.....	do.....	1	1	
Paijan.....	do.....	3	4	
Trujillo.....	do.....	1	1	
Libertad—				
Pacasmayo.....	July 1-15.....	1	.....
Pacanga.....	June 16-30.....	1	1	
Paijan.....	do.....	10	3	
Do.....	July 1-15.....	1	.....